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Preface

Situated at the strategic crossroads of two continents with vast natural resources, the fifth most populous country in the world, the Republic of Indonesia has the means to become one of the world's great powers. The historical, cultural, political, economic, and social background of Indonesia is multifaceted and interesting. A study of this fascinating land, a knowledge of its language, and an understanding of its people will add measurably to an enjoyable assignment.

Cover: Monas—National Monument in Jakarta.

This is the official post report prepared by the post. The information contained herein is directed to official U.S. Government employees and their families. Any other information concerning the facts as set forth herein is to be regarded as unofficial information.

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The Host Country

Area, Geography, and Climate

The Republic of Indonesia encompasses the world's longest archipelago. From the tiny island of Sabang in the northwest to West Irian in the east, more than 3,000 islands stretch some 3,400 miles along the Equator. The total land area covers about 736,000 square miles. The main islands in terms of population and importance are Java, Sumatra, Bali, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Irian Jaya (formerly known as West Irian or West New Guinea), and the Moluccas. The landscape is highly varied with mountain peaks and volcanoes, some rising to over 15,000 feet. In central West Irian, snow covers some peaks all year.

The tropical climate varies with location, season, and altitude. Jakarta lies in the lowlands. The climate is monotonous and enervating with heavy rainfalls, low winds, high temperatures, and high humidity predominating. Spanning the Equator, Indonesia experiences no real seasons as we know them. However, a wet season begins in November and lasts until March, followed by a dry season from April to October. Days and nights each last 12 hours.

The tropical climate and rich soil support abundant flora and fauna. Mangrove swamps and marshes flourish along the coast; tropical rain forests cover most of the terrain up to 3,000 feet; and abundant sub-tropical vegetation such as oak, pine, and hardwoods thrive at higher altitudes. The abundant forest cover and favorable climate have stimulated a diverse animal life. Many endangered and unique animals such as single-horn rhinoceros, orangutans, saltwater crocodiles, Komodo "dragons," Sumatran tigers, giant monitor lizards, and anoa, the pygmy buffalo of Celebes, still find a home in Indonesia. Many species of snakes, insects, and birds abound.

Population

Its 161 million people make Indonesia the fifth most populous country in the world. Some 63% live on overcrowded Java and the adjacent islands of Madura and Bali. Some 60% are under age 25; about 85% live in rural areas. Over 300 ethnic groups exist in Indonesia. Roughly 45% of the population is Javanese. Other large ethnic groups include the Sundanese (west Java), Madurese, Balinese, Bataks (north Sumatra), Minangkabau (west Sumatra), coastal Malays, Dayaks (Kalimantan), Ambonese (Moluccas), Makasarese-Buginese (Sulawesi), and Chinese.

Indonesian—Bahasa Indonesia—a form of Malay, is the official national language. English, the second official language in Indonesia, is taught in schools. All laws, for example, must be published in English as well as Indonesian. Many Indonesian leaders speak English.

More than 90% of the population considers itself Muslim. Islam originally came to Indonesia via Persia and India, and is less austere than the Middle East variety. It is more liberal and in some areas encompasses Hindu and pre-Islamic Indonesian customs and beliefs. European and American missionaries have been influential in certain parts of Indonesia, especially in northern Sulawesi, the Moluccas or "Spice Islands," North Sumatra, the lesser Sundas (Flores, Timor, Sumba), and Irian Jaya. Currently both Catholic and Protestant minorities exist. Many ethnic Chinese are Christian. The island of Bali is Hindu.

The population is growing at about 2% per year. To reduce the growth rate the government sponsors a family planning program. So far about one-half of eligible couples on the crowded islands of Java and Bali have enrolled.

Public Institutions

Indonesia is a unitary republic, divided administratively into 27 provinces, each headed by a governor, nominated by the regional legislature and appointed by the central government. The provinces are further divided into regencies, subdistricts and municipalities. The "New Order" Government which came to power in 1966, following an abortive communist coup attempt, is a limited representative government in which the active duty and retired military personnel play a dominant role.

The national social and political ideology, "pancasila," emphasizes decisionmaking through a process of consultation and consensus, a process growing out of a long tradition of personalized rule and considered by most Indonesians to be more appropriate than Western-style liberal democracy to a pluralistic and economically developing society. Under "pancasila democracy" most political power is vested in the President and in government departments under his authority. Parliament, the three political parties, the press and social organizations have a limited ability to influence government policy.

Most internationally known commercial, social, and philanthropical organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, Rotary, Lions Club, and Scouts (Pramuka) are represented in Indonesia.

Arts, Science, and Education

The arts in Indonesia reflect the perception and creativity of a people surrounded by great natural beauty and a rich cultural heritage. Art, like religion, is woven into the pattern of everyday existence. It is an integral accompaniment to celebrations and religious rites, as well as a principal source of leisure time enjoyment. Various art forms in Indonesia are based on folklore while others were developed in the courts of former kingdoms or, as in Bali, are part of religious tradition.

The famous dance dramas of both Java and Bali are derived from Hindu mythology and often feature fragments from the Ramayana and Mahabarata Hindu epics. These highly stylized dances with elaborate costumes are accompanied by full "gamelan" orchestras comprised of instruments similar to the xylophone, as

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well as drums, gongs, and, occasionally, string instruments and flutes.

One of the most fascinating types of Indonesian performing arts is the "wayang," or puppet performances. There are two types of wayang: the wayang kulit features flat leather shadow puppets, while the wayang golek uses wooden hand puppets. In both forms of the wayang, the puppets are used to narrate a story usually based on one of the Hindu epics, but they frequently offer thinly veiled comments on contemporary political figures and events. Wayang performances are accompanied by gamelan.

The crafts of Indonesia vary both in medium and in art form. As a whole, the people are artistic by nature and express themselves on canvas, wood, metal, clay, stone, and cloth. Painting in both traditional and contemporary styles is popular throughout Indonesia. Woodcarvings for ornamentation and furniture; silver work, engraved from Jogjakarta and fine filigree from South Sulawesi; and sculptures of clay, sandstone, or wood are just a few of the arts and handicrafts found in Indonesia.

Indonesia is perhaps most famous for its batik, a process of waxing and dyeing fabric, which originated in Java centuries ago. The classic designs have been modified with modern trends in both patterns and technology. There are several centers for batik in Java, the major ones being in Jogjakarta, Surakarta, Pekalongan, and Cirebon. Other provinces of Indonesia produce woven cloth with gold and silver threads, as well as silks or cottons with intricate designs.

Museums depicting the history and culture of Indonesia are found in the major cities. They are interesting but unfortunately not generally well-maintained, and they often lack guides or written materials to explain their collections. The National Museum in Jakarta is perhaps the best in the country. There are tours in English conducted by members of the Ganesha Society, an international women's organization designed to further the appreciation of Indonesian art, history, and culture. The Ganesha Society also offers weekly lectures in Jakarta at the Dutch Cultural Center by experts on Indonesian life and culture. The Ganesha Society is open to all applicants.

In Jakarta and other large cities it is possible to enjoy Western culture including popular music and jazz at hotels and night clubs. Dance, theater, and other performing arts are occasionally sponsored by hotels or foreign embassies. Jakarta even has a small symphony orchestra. A limited number of censored imported movies are shown in Indonesian theaters, which tend to be expensive and ill-maintained. Most foreigners and Indonesians depend upon video tapes to see current, uncensored films.

There is an active cultural center, Taman Ismail Marzuki (TIM), in Jakarta. TIM has three theaters for the performing arts which are active nearly every night, as well as several exhibit halls, a movie theater, and a planetarium. Prices are reasonable; however the quality of performances varies greatly.

Indonesia is struggling with the traditional developing country's problem of quality versus quantity in education. The Republic is handicapped by the fact that public education has been available only for the past 35 years. During the more than 300 years that Indonesia was a colony of Holland, the Dutch did very little to encourage higher education. As a result, when Indonesia declared its independence in 1945, there were no university-level institutions in the country and few primary and secondary schools. Indonesia has been very successful in meeting the challenge of providing education since independence, and currently there is free compulsory primary education available for 90% of the applicants, and the literacy rate is 60%. However, entrance into secondary schools and universities is highly competitive. Only 10% of the applicants to government universities are accepted, and the majority of Indonesian college students attend private universities. A growing number of Indonesians are attending colleges and universities overseas, particularly in the United States, Germany, and Holland. At present, one of the most pressing problems for Indonesia is how to contend with the growing demands for education from a population that, despite an effective birth control program, has an increasingly large percentage of school-age children.

Transportation

Automobiles

Personal cars for shopping, social occasions, and trips to the mountains and seashore add a great deal of convenience and independence to life here. However, the Indonesian Government restricts import of privately owned vehicles to diplomatic passport holders. (For Medan and Surabaya, duty-free import of personally owned vehicles is restricted to those with consular titles and those listed on the Government of Indonesia consular list.) Persons in this category may sell the vehicle prior to transfer through one of two GOI authorized dealers. Additionally, persons holding diplomatic passports who are **not** listed on the Government of Indonesia diplomatic list (primarily USAID and OMADP personnel) must either re-export the vehicle or sell it to someone of their agency. Since such vehicles ultimately must be re-exported, the Embassy restricts importation for personnel in these categories to vehicles which meet current specifications for reimportation into the U.S. Alternatively, personnel in this category may purchase a locally assembled car duty-free. No vehicle may be imported if it is a pickup truck, bus, van, jeep, "luxury" model, or has an engine larger than 3,000 cc. Employees who hold official passports may not import vehicles, but may purchase locally assembled automobiles duty-free and may subsequently resell them. Prices for duty-free locally assembled vehicles are approximately 10% higher than in the U.S. For example, as of December 1980, a locally assembled duty-free Toyota Corona without air-conditioning costs approximately $6,400. While locally assembled vehicles carry relatively high purchase prices, resale prices are also high and, normally, most of the original price can be recouped when the car is sold. For further information on car importation by U.S. personnel, see Customs, Duties, and Passage. If in doubt, contact the post for full particulars concerning importation or local purchase of a vehicle.

Employees assigned to Jakarta, Medan, and Surabaya are authorized to ship foreign-made, foreign-purchased privately owned vehicles to post and to the U.S. upon completion of their assignment at government expense due to unavailability of parts and service for American vehicles. Vehicles must have American specifications to be shipped to the U.S.

The Embassy makes necessary arrangements for entry and assists with registration of imported cars. The most commonly imported automobiles are Toyotas and other Japanese models, and to a lesser extent European and Australian models; few American models are imported, due to high prices and lack of parts and service facilities. Automobile resale values vary and are less favorable for large U.S. models and left-hand-drive vehicles. Smaller cars are easier to handle as streets and highways are narrow and traffic is heavily congested. Traffic moves on the

left. Right-hand-drive is recommended but not required. A left-hand-drive car is less hazardous in Jakarta than on the busy, narrow two-lane (or one and one-half lane) roads leading from Jakarta to mountain and beach resorts.

Driving in Indonesia requires care and vigilance to avoid accidents. You may hire a full-time chauffeur. Most people prefer their cars air-conditioned, due to the heat, dust, and heavy traffic in Jakarta. Repairs for car air-conditioners are limited; spare parts are usually ordered from abroad.

Repairs often do not compare with U.S. standards. However, several dealers servicing Japanese and European cars offer reliable if expensive facilities. Australian and Japanese model spare parts are available in adequate supply at high cost. Bring extra supplies such as fan belts, distributor points, radiator hoses, wiper blades, spark plugs, touch-up paint, battery, etc. Make sure your car is in excellent condition.

The Embassy can obtain an Indonesian drivers license for you on presentation of a valid U.S. or foreign license. You must also take a brief written examination for a slight fee. Those without a valid license must take a written test as well as a driving test, again for a slight fee. It is advisable to bring an international drivers license to use until your Indonesian license is issued.

The state-owned Pertamina Company sells gasoline. The better grade gasoline is a lower octane than that sold in the U.S., but U.S. six-cylinder or low-compression eight-cylinder cars operate adequately on it. High octane gasoline sells for about U.S. $1.50 a gallon. Regular sells for about U.S. $1.09 per gallon.

Regulations require third-party liability insurance for personally owned vehicles. Full comprehensive coverage is recommended. Various companies sell it in Jakarta. Collision insurance is strongly recommended as most Indonesians are financially unable to pay for damages. Additionally, government insurance plans pay only nominal amounts, and it may take months or even years to settle a claim. Insurance costs are about twice Washington, D.C. rates.

Roads in Medan and Surabaya are fair; those outside Medan range from fair to poor; adequate asphalt roads connect major cities in Central and East Java. A standard shift car is preferable and one with air-conditioning is desirable. Heavy-duty springs and shock absorbers as well as undercoating and rust proofing are recommended. One shop in Surabaya can repair tubeless tires. If your car has tubeless tires, bring at least one spare with a tube for emergencies. No facilities for repairing tubeless tires exist in Medan; so bring tires with tubes.

Local

By Western standards, public transportation in Jakarta is overburdened and inadequate. Embassy personnel rarely use it. Several taxicab companies operate fleets from the major hotels in Jakarta and in the suburb of Kebayoran. Occasionally you can find taxis on streets in certain areas of the city, but usually you must catch one from a hotel or call the nearest company stand for one.

Some taxis have meters and some do not. Metered taxis should be used to avoid haggling over fares and overcharging. Helicaks (motor-driven, three-wheel vehicles) also operate. Helicak and taxi drivers speak little English and often know only the names of major streets.

Each agency provides transportation to and from the office. This costs $20 a month. Mission personnel and their dependents may rent U.S. Government vehicles, when available, for recreational travel in the city and surrounding areas. Currently, Embassy personnel pay 22.5¢ a mile and the driver's hourly overtime salary, plus per diem for any overnight journey. AID and USIS employees are charged a similar fee.

Public transportation in Medan includes buses, taxis, and pedicabs. Overcrowded buses are driven at high speeds in and out of town. Taxis are for hire only by the hour or day; rates are high. Consulate personnel often use pedicabs for short trips within suburbs. However, pedicabs are rarely used for travel to town, and guarantee a soggy arrival during frequent showers. Ride bicycles with caution in heavy traffic.

Local public transportation in Surabaya is similar to that of Medan; becaks are the most commonly used means for short trips. Various types of three- and four-wheeled vehicles supplement the city bus system, although Consulate personnel rarely use any of these motorized public vehicles. Both Consulates assist personnel with transportation problems until their personal vehicles arrive.

Regional

The rainy season often causes the generally poor roads to become impassable. Otherwise trucks, buses, animal carts, becaks, and pedestrians congest the roads. Depending on the season and local road conditions, you can possibly drive from Jakarta to the eastern tip of Java (about 800 miles) in 2 or 3 days. From there your car can be ferried across to Bali. The Indonesian State Railway System serves major cities in Java. Accommodations, standards, and service vary from air-conditioned comfort to steerage. Limited rail and road networks on Sumatra make traveling difficult.

Garuda Indonesian Airways, Bouraq, Merpati, and several other local airlines provide service to major cities and outlying islands in Indonesia, including Denpasar on the island of Bali. Garuda also flies to major Asian, European, and Australian cities.

Numerous daily flights to and from Singapore, 1 hour and 20 minutes from Jakarta, exist. International airlines such as Singapore Airlines, Thai International, Qantas Airways, Japan Airlines, Cathay Pacific, UTA, and Aeroflot also serve Jakarta. International flights to and from Jakarta use the Halim International Airport, some 10 miles from downtown Jakarta.

Several daily flights from Medan serve Jakarta and Singapore. One flight a day goes to Penang, Malaysia. Several weekly flights within Sumatra service Padang, Banda Aceh, and Pakanbaru.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph

A 24-hour satellite-telephone service connects Indonesia with the U.S. Reception on international calls is usually good, but local phone service is only fair. Cables and central exchange equipment are often saturated and sometimes inadequately maintained. Telephones are often out of order and restoration is slow. All Mission-owned or leased housing have telephones and occupants are charged appropriate rates for telephone service.

The rate for residences is a basic charge plus a per-call charge. An extra charge is also made for each minute that a call exceeds 3 minutes. The Embassy telephone number is 360360. The telex number is 44218 (AMEMB/JKT).

In-country direct dialing is now available throughout Indonesia. Although Embassy personnel can direct dial throughout Indonesia from their residences, it is not possible to do so from an Embassy switchboard extension. International direct dial is available at the residences for a $100 subscription fee. Personnel who have access to a telephone

charge number through a U.S. telephone company should consider keeping it active for use during their tour here. The cheaper rates will be available on all calls to the U.S.

Telephone service in Medan and Surabaya compares to that in Jakarta.

Personal telegrams and telex messages may be sent through the Embassy mail room during office hours. The nearby Post and Telegraph Central Office is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and can be used during non-office hours.

Mail and Pouch

APO service is available to eligible employees and their dependents. Address correspondence as follows:

NAME
American Embassy
Box*
APO San Francisco 96356**

*Indicate box number appropriate for office: EMBASSY is Box 1, NAMRU is Box 2, USIS is Box 5, OMADP is Box 2, USAID is Box 4.

**Add the 4-digit extended ZIP code -0006 for all personal mail and the following extended ZIP codes for official mail: Am Emb Jakarta—0001; Am Consul Medan—002; Am Consul Surabaya—0002; OMADP, NAMRU 2, USAID, and USIS—5000.

APO postal rates are the same as U.S. domestic mail rates for mail going to the U.S. and APO/FPO destinations. International postage rates apply for mail addressed to international addresses.

Packages sent by APO may weigh no more than 70 pounds, and measure no more than 100 inches (SAM) or 102 inches (Priority) length and girth combined. At the present time there are no restrictions on mailable items, under U.S. Postal regulations, applicable to this APO. Customs forms are not required and usage is strongly discouraged.

There also is available a full range of other services normally found at U.S. post offices. They include the sale of U.S. Postal money orders, registry, certified, and insured mail services, and claims and mail inquiries.

APO letter and priority parcels mailed from the U.S. to Jakarta usually take 7 to 10 days and outbound 5 to 7 days. SAM mail usually takes 10 to 20 days. There are five incoming and outgoing flights per week for dispatch and receipt of mail.

Any questions on the APO system or procedures may be directed to APO staff by writing to the Chief of Postal Operations, APO SF 96356-5000.

Because of State Department pouch service limitations, persons posted to Indonesia and authorized to use the APO should inform their correspondents to use the APO mail address in all cases. Although letter mail may be received by pouch, this service is much slower than APO and letters cannot be registered, insured, certified, or sent via special delivery.

Periodicals and parcels addressed via the State Department pouch address will be returned to sender by the State Department pouch room. Therefore, all persons should make certain that the APO address is used in all cases for their periodical subscriptions and parcels.

The pouch address for Jakarta for those not authorized to use the APO is:

NAME
Jakarta (Agency affiliation: AID, DLG, USIS, etc.)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

The international mail address for the Embassy is:

NAME
American Embassy
Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan #5
Jakarta, Pusat, Indonesia

Mail service to and from Consulates Medan and Surabaya is erratic. Airmail to and from the U.S. may take 5 days to 3 weeks; surface mail from 1 to 3 months. Address incoming mail as follows:

International Mail

NAME
American Consulate
Jalan Imam Bonjol 13
Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia

or

NAME
American Consulate
Jalan Dr. Sutomo 33
Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Diplomatic Pouch (domestic stamp rate)

NAME
American Consulate
Medan
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

or

NAME
American Consulate
Surabaya
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Via APO (domestic stamp rate)

NAME
American Consulate Medan
Box 1
APO San Francisco 96356

or

NAME
American Consulate Surabaya
Box 1
APO San Francisco 96356

APO should be used in every possible case since it is the fastest service and the only service (besides international mail, of course) which can be used for parcels and periodicals.

A good supply of U.S. postage stamps should be brought to post.

Radio and TV

Broadcast television in Indonesia is government owned. There is only one network, Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI), and it is on the air for 6 hours daily beginning at 4:30 pm. The content of the programs is over 80% Indonesian produced, and the focus is on news, educational, and development programs; Indonesian culture, dance, and music; as well as sports and special events.

Despite periodic announcements that there will be no further foreign programming on TVRI, it seems likely that because of their popularity some American, British, and Australian television serials and children's shows (especially cartoons) will continue to be broadcast in English with subtitles. There is also an English-language news and feature program broadcast for 30 minutes each night beginning at 6:30 pm.

Indonesian broadcast television is in the PAL (European) color format, as are videotapes available on the local market through rental outlets. Rental tapes are primarily for Betamax systems and include many American and European films, although these are censored and often have Bahasa Indonesia subtitles.

American (NTSC) black and white television sets can be converted to receive a PAL signal, but American color TVs cannot be easily converted. Nevertheless, many Americans bring their American (NTSC) color TVs and videotape recorders with them to Indonesia in order to watch American videotapes sent from home, borrowed from friends, or checked out of the videotape collection at the AERA Club which has over 1,000 titles. By far the most popular home video equipment

among Americans in Jakarta (and the standard for the American Club video collection) is VHS.

Radio is still important and keeps most of the population informed and entertained. In addition to hundreds of small commercial stations throughout the country, Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI), the government-operated station, broadcasts extensively through local relay stations. RRI Jakarta broadcasts news and commentary in English about an hour a day in the early mornings and evenings. Several FM stations broadcast in Jakarta, including three in stereo. Since the amount of English-language news is limited, many Americans bring a shortwave radio receiver that can receive broadcasts from VOA, Armed Forces Radio, BBC, and Radio Australia. Reception is generally good.

TV, radio, and stereo equipment sales and repair services are available in Jakarta.

Newspapers, Magazines, and Technical Journals

The British Council, the Women's International Club, and the Indonesia-America Friendship Society (PPIA) operate lending libraries with minimal membership requirements and collections of around 20,000 books. The library facilities of the Jakarta International School are available to students and their parents. The entire international community may use the library's facilities on the premises; however, they may not borrow books. Each of the two elementary school libraries contains more than 14,000 books, and the high school library has almost 20,000.

USIS currently operates a non-circulating general reference library of 1,100 volumes and 175 American periodicals in the USIS building on the Embassy compound, and is planning to open a 20,000-volume circulating USIS library off Embassy premises. AID and FCS operate small professional libraries for their staffs and clients on the Embassy compound.

Three English-language daily newspapers are published in Jakarta. U.S. news and sports coverage is fair.

Local newsstands sell international daily newspapers in English such as the *Asian Wall Street Journal, London Times, Bangkok Post, International Herald Tribune, Singapore Straits Times,* and *The Australian*. Monthly subscriptions are available. A wide variety of international weekly and monthly magazines in English are also available commercially, though all are subject to occasional censorship. The commissary sells current issues of Asian editions of *Time, Newsweek, Far Eastern Economic Review,* and *Asiaweek*. A selection of American magazines received via APO are also available in the commissary along with a small selection of paperback books. All magazines and books sell at cover prices. There are bookstores throughout Indonesia, but prices for imported books are high, and selection is limited even in Jakarta. The American Women's Association (AWA) operates a small used-book store which recycles used books, mostly paperback leisure reading. It is a good idea to bring basic reference works, particularly for children in school, and leisure reading material. Subscriptions to newspapers, magazines, and book clubs in the U.S. are possible through the APO.

The Consulates in Surabaya and Medan receive the *Asian Wall Street Journal* and the *International Herald Tribune*. The Asian versions of *Time* and *Newsweek* are available locally and occasionally are censored. Jakarta's English-language newspapers are available in Surabaya and Medan. The Binational Centers (PPIA's) in both cities have small lending libraries; but English books are generally more scarce than in Jakarta.

Health and Medicine

Medical Facilities

The U.S. Embassy in Jakarta maintains a Health Unit staffed by two Foreign Service doctors, a Foreign Service nurse, and a Foreign Service laboratory technologist. Office hours are scheduled Monday through Friday, with a physician on call after office hours and during weekends. U.S. Mission employees whose agencies have agreements with the U.S. Department of State regarding health care may use this facility for themselves and their dependents. The Health Unit provides outpatient care of the general practice variety. All persons who are not covered under the State Department's Medical Program are required to have a certificate from their physician saying they are physically fit to be in Indonesia and they must bring a copy of a recent complete physical exam with them to post. These are necessary before they can receive care in the Medical Unit.

The Embassy Health Unit maintains a small pharmacy for a fairly wide range of diseases. However, if you require a particular medicine over a long time, you should bring your own supply. This includes birth control pills, vitamins, blood pressure medication, and thyroid or estrogen hormones. Local pharmacies sell a limited range of American and other medications. Several American drug companies have manufacturing subsidiaries in Indonesia.

Those receiving allergy shots may continue to receive them at the Embassy Health Unit. However, the question of whether these shots will be helpful against Indonesian allergens must remain open.

The Embassy Health Unit will always discuss health problems with any Mission member, especially new arrivals.

Mission personnel rarely use the overburdened local medical facilities, except in cases of specialty consultation or emergency hospitalization.

You can use several hospitals in Jakarta in case of necessity or emergency. Those used include St. Carolus, Sumber Waras, Pertamina Hospital, and the University Hospital. The University Hospital (Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital) maintains an Acute Coronary Care Unit which has been effectively relied upon in the past for any acute coronary catastrophies.

Due to differences in the atmosphere and the expectations between American and Indonesian hospitals, whenever possible and practical, personnel are hospitalized in Singapore or Clark AFB in the Philippines. The hospital used (whether local or regional) depends upon the condition and the urgency of the problem.

It is suggested that first or complicated pregnancies be delivered either in Singapore or Clark AFB Hospital in the Philippines. A mother who approaches pregnancy and delivery with confidence may elect to have a baby in Jakarta at one of the maternity hospitals, but this is a personal decision that should be made after discussing the subject with the doctors in the medical unit.

Routine dental care such as cleaning and simple repairs of dental cavities can be performed in Jakarta. Complicated root canal and dental work involving bridge construction and repair is often referred to specialists in Singapore. Orthodontists do work in Jakarta and work regularly on post members. Their work is usually judged to be quite satisfactory, but, of course, not everyone agrees with this assessment. All personnel and their dependents assigned to Jakarta should attend to their dental needs prior to arrival at post. While medical travel can be funded for management of acute or required dental care, the limitation of per diem payments and the fact that

follow-up trips cannot be funded can make dental care in Singapore a very expensive procedure for the patients.

Jakarta optometrists exist and lenswork is satisfactory. However, bring an extra pair of glasses with you.

The post medical officers regularly visit the Consulates in Medan and Surabaya. When medical questions arise employees may call the post medical officer in Jakarta for guidance and advice.

The Consulates in Medan and Surabaya, under supervision of the Embassy physician, maintain a small stock of vaccines, antibiotics, and first-aid treatments. While local pharmacies carry such routine medicines as aspirin and castor oil, it is better to bring a good supply of those with you. Bring any special medicines if you need them.

No American or European doctors practice in Surabaya. A few Indonesians have received Western training and speak English or French. At least one American-trained dentist practices in the city.

Community Health

The general level of community sanitation and public health awareness is low throughout Indonesia. Recent population growth in Jakarta has severely strained sanitation, health, and medical facilities. Local hazards include typhoid, hepatitis, cholera, worms, amoebiasis, enteric parasites, tuberculosis, and common infections. Many childhood diseases like diphtheria and polio still plague Indonesia. Malaria is endemic in much of Indonesia except metropolitan Jakarta, Medan, the Puncak, Surabaya, and southern Bali. When traveling outside these cities, it is very important that you take malaria prophylaxis. As there is Chloroquine-resistant malaria in Indonesia it is important to take both Chloroquine and Fansidar.

Americans living in Indonesia suffer frequently from respiratory infections and gastrointestinal disorders.

The hot, humid climate generates an atmosphere in which skin infections and rashes can flourish. You should take care when exercising vigorously in the warm climate or when exposing the skin to the tropical sun.

The large number of tropical plants and fairly high pollution level in urban Jakarta may cause children and adults with asthma problems severe discomfort. Respiratory problems are very common and can be surprisingly severe. Families with small children should include a cold-water vaporizer in their airfreight or household effects. Patients with severe asthma problems should simply **not** be assigned here.

Sanitation in Medan is normal in terms of local standards, but below U.S. standards. Little mosquito and pest control exists; cockroaches, flies, and other bugs flourish in the Tropics and are difficult to control. Rivers flowing through Medan are used for sewage disposal and open storm drains run through all neighborhoods. Although the better residential areas are outwardly clean and neat, the poorer sections of town are littered and dirty. Community health controls focus on epidemic prevention.

Malaria, cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, leprosy, and various skin diseases are found in Medan, but these diseases occur more commonly among the poorer people and usually not among those of better basic health. Amoebic and bacillary dysentery occur occasionally among post members. Consulate personnel are most subject to worms, mild forms of dysentery, skin irritation, short-term fevers, and easily infected cuts and bruises.

The general level of community health in Surabaya is comparable to that in Jakarta and Medan. Surabaya is a dusty, industrial city with a growing pollution problem. Anyone with asthma, allergies, or other respiratory problems will find the city uncomfortable. Malaria prophylaxis is recommended.

Preventive Measures

Everyone covered under the Department of State's Medical Program must have a medical examination and proper medical clearance prior to assignment to Indonesia. Individuals with limited medical clearances for medical conditions requiring sophisticated medical surveillance or delicate laboratory monitoring should not be assigned to Indonesia.

Prior to assignment here everyone should have the proper immunizations. For children this includes diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles (both rubella and rubeola), as well as smallpox and cholera. Typhoid and yellow fever immunizations are also recommended. Adults should be similarly protected against smallpox, yellow fever, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, cholera, and typhoid.

Gamma globulin is offered to protect against infectious hepatitis. Rabies immunizations are also suggested for all adults and are strongly recommended for all children. You must keep immunizations current.

You must take precautions when eating fresh fruits, vegetables, and meats. Boil drinking water for 10 minutes before using it. You must exercise great care in using locally produced milk, especially that delivered from house to house. Reconstituted milk is the safest dairy product other than milk purchased in sealed containers. Carefully clean fruits and vegetables before storage. Peeling increases the margin of safety if the fruit or vegetable is eaten raw. Eat only carefully trimmed and well-cooked meat. Bottled beverages are plentiful and generally safe, as are several locally manufactured ice cream products.

Medan. You should take antimalaria pills such as Aralen, Chloroquine, Daraprim, or Paladrine, particularly if you plan to visit areas outside Medan.

The city water supply is impure and water must be boiled and filtered before drinking or making ice. Fresh milk is rarely available, but it should be boiled before use. When eating out or traveling, stick with bottled drinks without ice, or tea and coffee. Avoid raw fruits and vegetables.

Those with acute sinus or respiratory conditions may be adversely affected by the high average humidity here. On the other hand, if you suffer from pollen-caused hayfever you may find North Sumatra a relative haven. Medan has some good Indonesian physicians but a lack of adequate diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, and limited supplies of medicines, often require medical evacuation to Singapore for more serious illnesses and injuries. Local hospitals are crowded and below U.S. standards; private rooms are rarely available.

Employment for Spouses and Dependents

The personnel branch of the Embassy Joint Administrative Office maintains a file of spouses and other dependents of U.S. Government employees interested in full-time or part-time employment with the U.S. Mission.

State, AID, USIS, and other agencies attached to the U.S. Mission occasionally need secretarial and clerical part-time and full-time employees. Secretarial positions require 50 wpm typing and 80 wpm shorthand. Applicants must also have an up-to-date medical clearance and full-field security background investigation. The post initiates the action for the security clearance.

The Embassy Medical Branch has a part-time, temporary, "as needed" nursing position, requiring an RN certificate.

The U.S. Employees Association (commissary) and the American Embassy Recreation Association (AERA Club) offer managerial and assistant managerial positions from time to time. Some previous experience is usually required. The USIS-sponsored Binational Center (Lembaga Indonesia-Amerika) often has opportunities available for English teachers.

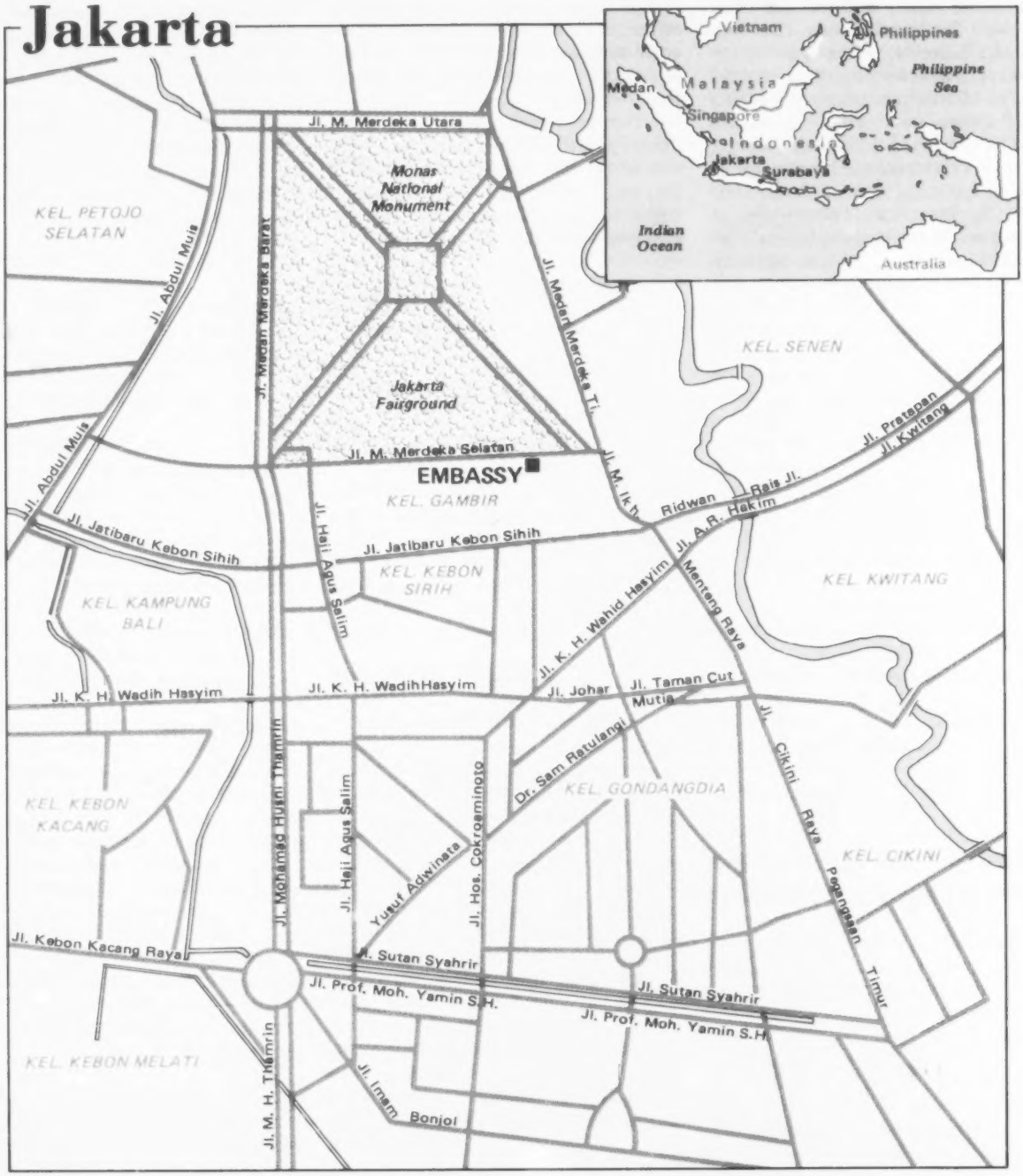
The Jakarta International School accepts applications from dependents qualified to teach on a full-time basis and maintains a substitute-teacher roster from qualified applicants in the American community. Applicants should write well in advance to the Superintendent, Jakarta International School, c/o American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356.

Obtaining local employment is difficult. The Indonesian Government requires the many American and foreign firms in Jakarta to obtain work permits when hiring non-Indonesian citizens. Government policy maximizes employment of Indonesians by all firms operating in Indonesia, and grants work permits to foreigners only in cases of highly technical or senior managerial positions where no qualified Indonesians exist. You must pay taxes to the Indonesian Government from wages earned.

The Indonesian Community Action Council (ICAC), an international organization to develop activities for young people, has a summer training program for high school and college students. This program operates in cooperation with the American business community, embassies, and associations in Jakarta during summer. The U.S. Mission and the U.S. Employees Association support this program and employ some of the students. Special arrangements are made for obtaining "on-the-job-training" work permits.

The American Women's Association sponsors classes in handicrafts and skills—for example, batik art, quilting classes, yoga—when teacher fees can be arranged. Also an artists' association meets regularly and informally to arrange group exhibitions to sell the artists' work.

The Surabaya International School and the Binational Center offer opportunities for teaching. Other employment opportunities in Surabaya are rare.


Jakarta
Vietnam
Philippines
Philippine Sea
Medan
Malaysia
Singapore
Indonesia
Jakarta
Surabaya
Indian Ocean
Australia
Jl. M. Merdeka Utara
Monas National Monument
Jakarta Fairground
KEL. PETOJO SELATAN
Jl. Abdul Muis
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat
Jl. Medan Merdeka Ti...
KEL. SENEN
Jl. M. Merdeka Selatan
EMBASSY
Jl. M. Ikh...
Ridwan Rais Jl.
Jl. Pratapan
Jl. Kwitang
KEL. GAMBIR
Jl. A.R. Hakim
Jl. Jatibaru Kebon Sihih
Jl. Haji Agus Salim
KEL. KEBON SIRIH
KEL. KAMPUNG BALI
KEL. KWITANG
Jl. K. H. Wahid Hasyim
Menteng Raya
Jl. K. H. Wadih Hasyim
Jl. Johar
Jl. Taman Cut Mutia
Jl. Cikini Raya
Dr. Sam Ratulangi
KEL. KEBON KACANG
KEL. GONDANGDIA
Jl. Mohamad Husni Thamrin
Jl. Haji Agus Salim
Yusuf Adiwinata
Jl. Hos. Cokroaminoto
KEL. CIKINI
Jl. Kebon Kacang Raya
A. Sutan Syahrir
Jl. Prof. Moh. Yamin S.H.
Jl. Sutan Syahrir
Jl. Prof. Moh. Yamin S.H.
Pegangsaan Timur
KEL. KEBON MELATI
Jl. M. H. Thamrin
Jl. Imam Bonjol

American Embassy

Jakarta

Jakarta—the capital, chief port, and commercial center of Indonesia—and its suburbs cover some 350 square miles. Over 6.5 million people live within this area. As seat of the central government, Jakarta is the center of political life with the Presidential Palace, national government offices, Parliament, and the Supreme Court all located in the city center. The main ethnic groups in Jakarta are Sundanese, who predominate in the surrounding province of West Java, and Javanese. However, the city is a melange of all the main groups from throughout the archipelago including a substantial Chinese population and tens of thousands of expatriates.

In the 16th century, Jakarta, called Sunda Kelapa, was chief port for the Sundanese (West Javanese) kingdom of Pajajaran. Later, the Sultan of Bantam changed the name to "Jayakarta," Glorious Fortress in the Sundanese language. At the end of the 16th century, Dutch and Portuguese traders struggled for a foothold on Java.

Since it was difficult for foreigners to pronounce Jayakarta, the name was changed to Jakarta. Eventually, the Dutch won possession of Java and established a fortified trading post at Jakarta, which they renamed "Batavia."

For three and a half centuries after the Dutch arrival, Batavia was the focal point of a rich, sprawling commercial empire called the Netherlands East Indies. In older sections, Dutch-style gabled houses with diamond-paned windows and swinging shutters are still found. The canals, narrow downtown streets, and old drawbridges will remind you of the city's Dutch heritage and early settlers. Eventually, more modern sections of the city were built some 8 miles inland.

Sovereignty was formally transferred to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. The ceremony took place in Batavia, and on December 28, the city was renamed Jakarta. The city has grown rapidly in population from about 600,000 in 1940 to over 6 million in 1985.

Physically, Jakarta has changed much in the last decade. A modern center with hotels, restaurants, and tall office buildings now has grown up amidst the crowded "kampungs," often with banana groves and rice paddies reminiscent of rural Java. Infrastructure, roads, electric power, and water supply are vastly improved, and much new housing and some apartments have gone up. With Jakarta's expanding boundaries, most Americans and other foreigners live in the newer suburbs, such as Kebayoran, 5 miles from the heart of the city.

Like most Southeast Asian commercial cities, Jakarta has a large population of Chinese origin, many of whom have Indonesian citizenship. They constitute the largest non-Indonesian ethnic group in the country. Many have lived in Indonesia for generations and no longer speak Chinese, but most maintain Chinese traditions and family ties. Most Chinese in Jakarta operate businesses. Their district, Kota (or Glodok), has a distinctly Chinese flavor.

Kemayoran Airport, between the harbor and center of town, handles domestic flights of Garuda and other Indonesian airlines. Halim International Airport, 10 miles southeast of the city center, serves all international flights with many international airlines serving the city. A new airport, Cengkareng, is scheduled to handle both domestic and international flights beginning in 1985.

Over 25,000 foreigners reside in the Jakarta area. Over 60 nations now maintain diplomatic or consular missions. The U.S., the Soviet Union, West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, and Australia operate the largest. Over 6,000 Americans reside in Jakarta—members of U.S. Government agencies, UN and private non-governmental agencies, business firms and missionaries. Jakarta is the main stop for an increasing number of U.S. business visitors, and many American, European, and Australian tourists visit Jakarta each year, usually on their way to tourist areas such as Bali or Jogjakarta. Most internationally known commercial, social, and philanthropical organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, Rotary, Lions Club, and Scouts (Pramuka) are represented in Indonesia.

Jakarta's average temperature ranges from 72°F to 87°F. It seldom varies more than a few degrees all year. The average humidity, 82%, rises to 83% or 84% during the rainy season and drops to about 75% during the dry season. It rains about 125 days a year for an average of 70 inches. Although heavy rains occur during the wet season (November through April), they do not compare to the heavy, monsoon downpours that characterize the rainy season in other tropical countries. Although monotonous and enervating, the heat will not oppress you as do the summers in Tokyo and Washington.

Western-style clothes predominate in Jakarta, but many still wear Indonesian attire. English is understood by many higher-level Indonesian officials, business representatives, and professionals, particularly the younger generation. However some knowledge of Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, is needed by foreigners for much everyday communication. The older, Dutch-educated Indonesians can speak Dutch, especially those who grew up under the Netherlands colonial rule.

The Post and Its Administration

U.S. Foreign Service posts in Indonesia are the U.S. Mission in Jakarta and the Medan and Surabaya Consulates with USIS branch offices and branch binational centers.

The U.S. Mission in Jakarta consists of the Embassy, USIS, USAID, Defense Attache Office (Army, Navy, and Air Attaches), Military Attache for Defense Programs, Naval Medical Research Unit, Office of Agricultural Affairs, Library of Congress, Drug Enforcement Administration, a Joint Administrative Office, and a Foreign Commercial Service. The Ambassador, assisted by the DCM, directs and coordinates all Mission activities.

The Mission in Jakarta and Consulates in Medan and Surabaya are open Monday

Above: Ambassador's residence. Below: DCM's home.

through Friday, 7:30 am to 4 pm, with 30 minutes for lunch. After working hours and on weekends and holidays, the Embassy in Jakarta provides a Mission duty officer and duty secretary to handle emergency situations.

The U.S. maintained consular establishments in the Netherlands East Indies for several decades, and, following Indonesian independence, officially opened an Embassy on December 30, 1949. The U.S. was the first country to establish diplomatic relations with the new republic. Diplomatic relations have been maintained since then.

The Chancery is located at Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 5, near the Jakarta downtown and business district. The telephone number is 360360. The Chancery switchboard serves all U.S. Government agencies in Jakarta except the Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU) and Library of Congress (LOC). NAMRU may be reached on 414507. LOC's telephone number is 345124. The switchboard is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) is in a separate building in the Chancery compound. Economic and technical assistance to Indonesia began in October 1950 when its predecessor agency, the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), opened an office in Jakarta. Its successor agencies, including the present AID Mission, have supported Indonesia's economic development and growth. The Mission Director and Deputy Mission Director head the AID Mission in Jakarta, with field representation in Bogor.

The United States Information Service (USIS) has its main offices on the Embassy compound in a building next to the Chancery. There are USIS branch posts in Medan and Surabaya as well. In addition, USIS supports binational centers, called Perhimpunan Persahabatan Indonesia-Amerika (PPIA), in Jakarta, Medan, and Surabaya.

The Defense Attache Office (DAO), headed by the Defense Attache, is located in the Chancery.

The U.S. Office of the Military Attache for Defense Programs (OMADP), located in the Chancery compound, administers a military assistance program to the Indonesian armed forces. The program is directed by a full Colonel whose title is Military Attache for Defense Programs. The OMADP is a part of the Defense Attache Office. Other military organizations under the DAO umbrella include a Navy Medical Research Unit (NAMRU) element, a Defense Mapping Agency Liaison Office (DMALO), and a Navy Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO).

The Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU) began operations in Indonesia in 1970. Founded to study tropical diseases, its offices are located at the Indonesian Department of Health, Jalan Percetakan Negara, Jakarta.

The Library of Congress (LOC) in Jakarta, headed by a field director, has regional responsibilities for Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. Its principal function is to acquire Indonesian and Southeast Asian publications for the Library of Congress and American research libraries. The LOC is located at Jalan H.O.S. Cokroaminoto No. 65, near the Embassy.

The Office of Agricultural Affairs, located in the Chancery compound, develops and expands the market for U.S. agricultural products and reports on agricultural conditions in Indonesia to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), located in the Chancery compound, acts as adviser to the Chief of Mission on national and international narcotics problems.

A Community Liaison Office (CLO) was established in 1978. The CLO office offers services which are available to all members of the Mission including single and married employees, spouses, and other dependents. The CLO office cooperates with the Personnel Office in welcoming and escorting newly arrived personnel and their families. With the help of an active group of volunteers, the office sponsors ongoing orientation programs and tours and programs for various interest groups. It also offers career and educational counseling, preventative mental health care referral, and advice and information on living in Indonesia. The office is open daily.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

Every effort will be made to have employees assigned to their permanent quarters when they first arrive at post. This is not always possible for a variety of reasons, including overlapping assignments, necessary renovations, lease expirations, etc. When suitable permanent quarters are not immediately available, temporary quarters will be assigned. Assignments to permanent quarters will then be made as soon as possible.

Permanent Housing

After employees have been assigned permanent quarters, they will normally be expected to remain in those quarters for the duration of their assignment to the post. Exceptions will be made when there are justifying circumstances, such as significant changes in the number of dependents or position requirements, and the needs of the Government. The latter would include such factors as having to give up the property because of a lease expiration, sale of the property, etc., and in rare circumstances, the need to move an employee who is "overhoused" into smaller quarters to make room for another employee with a larger family. It should be understood, however, that no employee who has been assigned to adequate quarters has a right to be reassigned to other quarters merely because of personal preferences.

The following senior Mission officers occupy designated representational residences: Chief of Mission; Deputy Chief of Mission; AID director and deputy director; public affairs counselor and deputy public affairs officer; administrative, economic, and political counselors; consul general; Defense/Army, Navy, Air Foreign Commercial Service and Agricultural attaches; chief and deputy chief, Defense Liaison Group; chief, Library of Congress; and chief, Drug Enforcement Agency.

The Marine House houses all Marine Security Guard personnel except the NCOIC.

Furnishings

Mission personnel live in furnished quarters. Adequate furnishings are provided for comfortable living. The quantity and types of furniture vary depending on house size, number and size of rooms, and number of occupants. Basic furnishings include living room, dining room, and bedroom furniture; drapes, lamps, gas range, refrigerator, hot water heater, automatic washing machine, clothes dryer, and air-conditioners for living room, dining room, and bedrooms. The post provides an allowance for complementary residential furnishings (upholstery). The employees make arrangements with GSO for upholstery once they arrive at post. A limited number of card tables, folding chairs, and baby cribs are available on a loan basis. The Mission provides one set of porch furniture (rattan) per residence having a porch. Other rattan furniture such as chairs, stools, tables, and bars may be made to order in Jakarta at the employee's expense.

Bring your own blankets, pillows, linens, kitchenware, glasses, china, silverware, iron and ironing board, and other personal accessories. Although you must surface ship most of these items, you should include a few in your airfreight or APO to use until your household effects arrive. The Mission provides Welcome Kits on a short-term loan basis until your effects arrive, but you must ship most basics in your airfreight or via APO.

In addition, the following items should be included in your surface shipment since they are expensive and in short supply in Jakarta: baby toys, books, shower caps, bathmats, bar accessories, picture hooks, hand tools, nail brushes, sunglasses, ice chests, Thermos jugs, buttons, zippers, mildew preventives, gifts, and rubber pads.

Twin beds are standard in most quarters, although a limited number of queen-sized beds are available.

Utilities and Equipment

In most government quarters, lights and small appliances run on 50-cycle, 220v, AC. All heavy appliances, such as air-conditioners, operate on 220v. Since all newly assigned personnel will bring some 120v appliances, the post will provide a step-down transformer for kitchen outlets. Up to three small transformers for small appliances, such as hair dryers, used in other parts of the house, will be provided. Most 60-cycle appliances run safely on 50-cycle current if a transformer is used to step the voltage down to 110v AC.

Items not sensitive to frequency, such as can openers, blenders, toasters, and irons, can be used without adaptation. Some small items like portable typewriters tend to overheat and burn out unless voltage is further stepped down. Record players, clocks, tape recorders, and timers (on washers, etc.) must be built for or adapted to 50-cycle operation to obtain the right speed. You can buy appliances locally, but prices run high.

All government quarters have a telephone; fees are nominal.

The value of kitchen gadgets, such as mixers, blenders, and pressure cookers, varies considerably. Most household help, unfamiliar with them, prefer not to use them. Teflon cookware is not desirable as household help generally do not take care in cleaning it.

Food

The U.S. Employees Association operates a commissary where you can purchase basic items, not available or prohibitively expensive locally. Upon arrival, you may join the commissary by making a deposit (refundable upon departure) based on salary and family status-as follows:

Annual Base Salary	With Dependents	Without Dependents
Above $25,000	$500	$300
$21,000–$24,999	400	250
$18,000–$20,999	300	175
$16,500–$17,999	200	100
Below $16,500	100	50

These deposits, made in installments, provide operating capital for the commissary. In addition, each member must maintain an operating account into which advance deposits are made (by dollar or check currency) sufficient to cover the purchase. The commissary does not extend credit.

The commissary stocks liquor, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, paper products, cleaning supplies, toiletries, herbs and food seasonings, some canned goods, flour, sugar, salt, prepared mixes, canned ham, bacon and sausage, cookies and crackers, candy, cereals, gelatin products, margarine, butter, cheeses, spreads, cat and dog food, canned soft diet drinks (Tab and Fanta), beer, jellies and jams, frozen meats, a good variety of frozen vegetables, and ice cream.

Miscellaneous items such as cigarette lighters, shampoo, shoe polish, insecticides, razors, and blades are also stocked. The commissary manager makes every effort to stock popular items, but if you prefer "special brand" items, ship them from the U.S. by APO. Occasionally commissary items are out of stock for long periods due to unavoidable delays in transportation and release of shipments from customs. The commissary also sells and processes film and sells travelers checks.

Several supermarkets offer a wide selection of imported foodstuffs. In fact, you can purchase anything if you are willing to pay exorbitant prices. Many products come from Australia or Western Europe as well as the U.S. Outdoor markets (pasars) sell a wide variety of seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables. Fresh meat, poultry, fish, and eggs are available from several outlets. Do not use fresh dairy products; however, a local plant produces safe reconstituted milk, cream, and ice cream (the Embassy doctor inspects the plant regularly). Although the commissary does not sell bottled soft drinks such as Coke, tonic water, soda, and Seven-Up, you can buy them locally.

Two snackbars are adjacent to the Chancery. One, run by an Indonesian restauranteur, serves only Indonesian food on a concession basis. The other, featuring Western-style food, is managed by an American and is sponsored by the commissary. Both snackbars are open every workday for lunch; the Western-style snackbar also serves breakfast. Payment is in rupiahs.

Clothing

Men, women, and children wear cotton and other lightweight clothing year round. Often, you change clothes twice a day. Due to frequent hard washing, clothes do not last as long as in the U.S. Launderers generally do satisfactory ironing and pressing. Drycleaning is generally adequate and costs approximately the same as in a major U.S. city.

Shoes wear out sooner than in the U.S. due to dampness and rough terrain. Locally made women's shoes are adequate to good, ranging from low-cost rubber sandals (zories) and beach shoes to moderate-cost leather and snakeskin sandals and heels. There are a few internationally known boutiques offering a selection of the more expensive imports.

There is a good selection of small- to medium-sized shoes for women; there are several places in Jakarta where moderately priced shoes can be made to order. Men's shoes are for the smaller, narrower foot. For children and young teens, there is a selection of sandals, cloth shoes, and an increasing number of known brand-name tennis shoes. Locally made tennis shoes do not seem to hold up well.

Imported fabrics are available locally but are expensive. Indonesian batik with its distinctive patterns is popular for dresses and sportswear. Prices for batik vary widely depending on quality and intricacy of design.

If you sew, bring U.S. dress patterns and extra sewing machine accessories (i.e., bulbs and bobbins). Most local dressmakers cannot use U.S. patterns, but will work from a picture or sample. If you plan to use local dressmakers bring a pattern book.

Women. Clothing styles change here just as in the U.S. Women need more dresses during a tour in Jakarta than they ordinarily require in temperate climates. Indonesian dressmakers can make simple dresses and shifts. Batiks are attractive fabrics but they tend to wrinkle. Imported fabrics, particularly synthetics, are available but prices are high. A selection of drip-dry cotton and polyester blends can be found locally in Jakarta. You may also order from mail-order catalogs after you arrive.

Comfortable daytime dresses of cotton fabrics, such as percale, voile, broadcloth, lightweight pique, and dacron-cotton combinations, hold up well under frequent laundering. Sheers require more undergarments and may be warmer than heavier fabrics, but are nice on cooler evenings. Linen is suitable for cool evenings. Most consider nylon too hot for daytime wear.

Office wear for women is similar to that in Washington, D.C. during summer months. Although some women wear long sleeves at work, most wear short-sleeve or sleeveless dresses and blouses. Pantsuits are acceptable and many women wear them. Since offices are completely air-conditioned, most lightweight summer fabrics, including knits, are suitable. You can frequently use a lightweight washable sweater. Some women do wear nylon hose.

Casual dresses and pants outfits are suitable for nearly all daytime occasions. Evening wear is usually casual. Special occasions are "dressy" or formal. Most dresses, casual or formal, are made of cool, cotton fabrics, although some women find long-sleeve dresses of dacron or polyester materials useful for cooler weather during the rainy season. Floor-length dresses are popular for casual and informal events, but short dresses are also appropriate. Local batiks make attractive long evening skirts or dresses. Local boutiques sell a limited array of ready-made attractive batik dresses (long and short). If you stop in Honolulu en route you can often find shops that offer a good selection of cool dresses and sportswear reasonably priced. Bring two casual, long or short evening dresses with you as it may take several weeks for airfreight to clear customs (**see** Notes For Travelers).

Bring some shorts and sleeveless blouses. Except for golf, tennis, and at the club, shorts are not generally worn. Also bring swimsuits and caps, tennis, golf clothes, and leotards for dance or exercise classes. You can often use a wool sweater and slacks during the cool mountain evenings. Ready-made maternity clothes are not available. Some women like cotton underwear, but many find nylon or dacron equally comfortable and more convenient. Most women prefer to bring an ample supply of underwear. Half slips are worn extensively. Women rarely wear hats and gloves. They are not required in churches or for calling.

Bring an ample supply of shoes and sandals with you. Some prefer closed (canvas-type) shoes for shopping and sightseeing during the rainy season. You can bring your regular size if you know your feet don't swell in hot weather. Otherwise, you should buy shoes a half size longer and one width wider.

Men. Lightweight washable clothes are recommended as local drycleaning facilities are limited and inadequate. Many Embassy personnel wear long- or short-sleeve shirts and ties, usually without coats, and suit trousers to the office. Others wear sport shirts and slacks or casual suits. Wash-and-wear suits are practical. Men who will attend representational functions may wish to bring one tropical black-tie evening suit with either white or dark jacket (black or blue/black) with dark trousers. Few, if any, occasions will require black tie. However, the Ambassador and the DCM must bring a black dinner jacket. With the exception of the Ambassador and counselors, suits are seldom worn. Two or three suits for senior officers are more than adequate and are usually worn only at special receptions. Other officers should bring one or two suits. A dark suit is recommended for evening wear although most occasions, including many National Day receptions, call for batik. Two-trouser suits are suggested, especially in dacron/cotton blends. Most men wear batik shirts (long and short sleeves) for social affairs; Indonesians consider long-sleeve batik shirts formal attire; you may wear them to official functions.

Batik shirts are usually locally purchased ready-made or made by able tailors. American sport shirts are usually worn only for very casual affairs and at private parties. Safari suits are popular and practical for this tropical climate.

Bring an adequate supply of shoes. Only a few exclusive, expensive shops sell Western styles and sizes. Some have found open shoes desirable for informal wear. Bring your own golf shoes or buy them in Tokyo, Hong Kong, or Singapore for better quality and more reasonable prices. Tennis shoes without arch supports are available here, but the quality is not up to U.S. standards.

For evenings in the mountains, men will need a light jacket or sweater. Bring sports clothes including tennis or golf shorts, and swimming trunks. Local tailors can make sport shirts, slacks, shorts, and safari suits.

Children. In general, bring enough of everything for 6–12 months. This will give you leeway to place mail orders once you have had a chance to look around and ask questions. Again, cotton and dacron/cotton washables are recommended. Girls wear shirts, jeans, slacks, and pantsuits to school. At the Jakarta International School children wear dark blue shorts and white T-shirts or blouses and tennis shoes for physical education classes. Most children wear shorts at home and at the pool. Local shops sell children's shoes, but a proper fit may be difficult to obtain.

Western-style clothes are popular with the young people in Jakarta. Jeans and denims are sold everywhere; many are imported, and sold at high prices.

Supplies and Services

Supplies

The commissary sells a few basic toiletries such as face cream, deodorant, shampoo, hygiene supplies, etc. Selection is limited. Either bring a supply of bath powder, perfume, after-shave lotion and cologne, favorite brands of cosmetics, deodorant, and shampoo, or order them from the U.S. Special medicines or vitamins should be brought from the U.S. and reordered by mail. The commissary also stocks U.S. bath soaps and detergents, as well as laundry soap, blueing, starch, scrub brushes, and disinfectants. Local stores carry most of these, including extremely expensive American brands. Bring the usual household repair tools (such as screwdrivers, hammers, etc.). American garden hoses do not fit Indonesian faucets but adequate quality hoses are available in local shops at slightly higher prices.

The commissary carries name-brand cigarettes, pipe tobaccos, and cigars. They are also sold locally at reasonable prices.

Basic Services

Each household employs its own launderer. Drycleaning is not always satisfactory and is expensive. The best drycleaning facilities are in major hotels offering 24-hour service. Shoe repair facilities are fair. Prices are less than in the U.S.

A few beauty shops are recommended; some are small and simple, others are more luxurious. They offer the usual services at low, reasonable prices. Color rinses and dyes are sometimes available but expensive. Usually you bring your own supplies to the beauty shop. Major hotels have barbershops, as do the shopping areas. The usual services are reasonable.

Automobile repairs range from poor to good, depending on the type of car. Repair shops do not carry spare parts for American-made vehicles, especially for newer models with many gadgets. Local mechanics are not trained to repair American cars. If you plan to ship an American-made car to post, bring spare parts. Several dealers service Japanese and European cars. Most parts are adequate and expensive, but labor costs are reasonable. Very few service stations exist. Some, but not all, of the stations provide such basic services as tire repair, compressed air, battery services, etc. All stations sell gasoline.

Generally, radio, TV, phonograph, and household appliance repairs do not meet U.S. standards. However, several shops do adequate repair services; parts are usually imported and expensive. Good-quality batik floor cushions and draperies can be custom-made at reasonable prices. Picture framing is inexpensive but materials are limited. Several upholstery shops offer good workmanship at reasonable prices.

Jakarta has many dressmakers, but prices and competence vary greatly. A few will sew by the day in your home if you have a machine. Others will visit your home for fittings. Establish a dressmaker's competence before giving her an expensive piece of fabric. Tailors are available but again their competence and prices vary greatly. They usually make shirts and shorts but not suits.

Domestic Help

As in most of Asia, household help is not a luxury, but a necessity—not to provide a life of ease, but to help a family live a normal life. The extra work created by an almost complete lack of labor-saving devices—boiling large quantities of water for home use, daily scrubbing of floors, etc.—requires help. Most people, especially those with children, do not have the time or, in this heat, the energy to perform their own housekeeping chores. Also, you must take extra precautions when preparing food.

You must thoroughly scrub and peel vegetables before cooking, or soak them in disinfectant and rewash in boiled, cooled water if you eat them raw. Marketing is time consuming, as food is purchased in widely scattered areas, and shopping presents language difficulties for foreigners. In most households, the cook shops for food in local markets. Although modern supermarkets offer nearly anything, these items are usually expensive. Servants cannot shop in the commissary.

Aside from being practical, it is customary to have servants in this part of the world. Even Indonesians of moderate circumstances have them. An American without domestic help would be an oddity.

Most households require at least two household servants, and you may need more according to family size. A single person may have a combination cook/launderer who does all the housework for a higher wage.

You may have to replace servants, or even the whole staff, before you achieve the right combination. Be aware that the help situation can be vexing; you must have an infinite amount of patience and good nature to get good results.

The number of servants needed and their salaries differ according to individual households, with varying emphasis on their responsibility and ability. Below are examples of servant responsibilities and average salaries. Salaries are stated in U.S. dollar equivalents, but are paid in rupiahs.

Cook: $65–$75 per month. Plans the meals with you, informs you of what is on the market and does shopping, keeps a kitchen account book which you should check, cleans the kitchen, and does the dishes.

Day Worker: $40–$50 per month. Serves the table, mixes drinks, and cleans living and dining rooms; may also prepare meals on the cook's day off.

Nursemaid: $50–$60 per month. Takes care of children; cleans their room, mends their clothing, and sees that it comes back from the launderer in good condition; may help with general housework if the family is small.

Driver: $80–$85 per month. Acts as chauffeur, purchases gas and oil, keeps your car in good operating condition.

Gardener: $45–$48 per month. Tends the lawn, shrubs, flowers, etc.

Watchman: $35–$47 per month. Guards your house, normally only at night.

Servants in Indonesia incline to be dependent on their employers. The employer customarily provides uniforms and clothing, a Lebaran (New Year's) or Christmas bonus (a month's salary if the person has worked a year, or prorated for a partial year), and servants medical expenses. Additionally, employers must provide a bed (including the mattress), sheets, pillows, and towels for each servant. A bed, mattress, and pillow purchased locally costs between $25 and $35. Sheets and towels are very expensive on the local market. Some people prefer to bring some extra inexpensive ones for servant use.

All household servants should have a preemployment physical examination, stool tests, and chest X-rays yearly—for about U.S. $10 locally.

When the servant leaves, the employer pays severance pay at the rate of 1 month for each year of service (or prorated for a partial year), except for termination for cause or voluntary resignation.

Servants require constant supervision, especially on cleanliness, market prices, storage and use of food supplies, and personal effects. The average affluent American household may present a great temptation for them; you must limit this temptation as much as possible. Depending on house size, one or two servants normally live in. Most houses have servants quarters.

Religious Activities

Churches of several denominations in Jakarta hold regular services in English: Roman Catholic—Canisius College, Cathedral, Gereja Theresia, Johannes Church, and Santa Maria Church; Protestant—All Saints Church (Anglican), Calvary Baptist Church, Kebayoran Baptist Church, Church of Christ, Jakarta Community Church (Interdenominational) Church of Christ, Scientist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (English translations), and Lutheran.

Education

Dependent Education

At Post. American children from kindergarten through 12th grade attend Jakarta International School. At the opening of the 1984–85 school term 2,050 students were enrolled, representing 51 nationalities; about 379 of them are Americans. A qualified staff of 165 members teaches here; most are Americans. The high school is fully accredited by the Association of Western Schools and Colleges. All instruction is in English.

Kindergarten through 4th grade is taught in Pattimura School, located in the Kebayoran suburb of Jakarta, some 3½ miles from the Embassy. Pattimura School consists of an interconnecting, one-story building with 22 classrooms, a library, and an art room. All indoor facilities are air-conditioned.

The other school, Cilandak, is located 3½ miles beyond Pattimura. It has an elementary school (K–6) and a secondary (7–12). Cilandak has 20 buildings including a gymnasium, an outdoor swimming pool, two playing fields, and track and tennis courts. The facilities also include a 780-seat fine arts theater. Except for the gymnasium, all buildings are air-conditioned, carpeted, hexagonal modules.

Both Pattimura and Cilandak have excellent libraries and audiovisual equipment.

The elementary curriculum gives students a solid foundation in the basic skills. The school offers up-to-date programs in mathematics and science, where discovery and inquiry methods encourage the children to ask significant questions, and to obtain reasonable answers through their own experiences.

The elementary school is organized much like the typical American school. Two teaching systems are used through sixth grade; one is the traditional self-contained classroom with one teacher per 20–25 children. The other method, called Individually Guided Education (IGE), features multi-age groupings in which various age groups work together with two or three teachers. Students progress at their own rate. Parents may choose the teaching system for their children at the time of enrollment. However, the IGE classes are occasionally filled.

Elementary students have special teachers for music, art, and physical education. The teachers organize many field trips so children can observe the unique Indonesian culture.

The high school follows a modified American curriculum which meets U.S. college entrance standards. A broad base of subjects in all academic areas is required. However, the curriculum can adapt to the individual student's academic needs. A student may specialize in selected vocational areas. International Baccalaureate courses are offered leading to a full I.B. Diploma. Some advanced placement courses are taught in conjunction with I.B. and students may sit advanced placement exams.

To supplement the academic program, Jakarta International School provides a variety of extracurricular activities designed to encourage physical well-being, intellectual interchange, and participation in social activities. Boys and girls can participate in a varied after-school sports program. Special interest clubs such as photography, chess, handicrafts, etc., currently exist or are being organized.

Music and dramatics also play a large part in after-school life. All school children can join international Explorer Scouts, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Brownies Clubs.

The Parents Association publishes a newsletter which keeps parents informed of school news, School Council decisions, and other items of interest. It also gives parents a chance to publish letters about school matters and to exchange views.

For the past 3 years, the Parents Association has organized a 4-week summer program designed to give the children the opportunity to learn and enjoy sports, arts, handicrafts, skills, and drama with their own age group. This inexpensive program has been extremely popular.

The Jakarta International School provides limited services for students who have learning disabilities. No services are available for mentally or physically handicapped students. The school has a psychologist for diagnostic and remedial services, and standardized achievement tests are administered to selected grades. School enrollment is subject to the judgment of the administration, and parents of students with special needs are advised to contact the school directly prior to moving to Jakarta. Most school books are supplied. Although most school supplies are furnished, you must purchase additional paper, pencils, and ball point pens locally.

Daily schedules for the academic program are: Pattimura School—kindergarten, 7:30 am–11:30 am; grades 1–4, 7:30 am–1:10 pm; Cilandak School—kindergarten, 7:50 am–11:50 am; grades 1–6, 7:50 am–1:30 pm; grades 7–12, 7:50 am–2:30 pm.

The school provides transportation for approximately $670 on air-conditioned buses. Be prepared to pay the full amount (or a prorated share) at the time of registration. Upon presentation of receipts, the appropriate agency will refund the amount paid within 2 or 3 weeks.

A catering service sells sandwiches and hot lunches on both campuses. Ice cream, bottled drinks, and various snacks are also available at the student stores on campus.

There is no school uniform except for physical education; however, clothing should be clean, neat, and comfortable. Shoes must be worn at all times for health reasons.

Away From Post. Since the Jakarta International School offers adequate education facilities from kindergarten through the 12th grade, an away-from-post education allowance cannot be granted.

Special Educational Opportunities

The post offers Indonesian-language training for employees and their adult dependents. The Lembaga Indonesia-Amerika (Binational Center) also teaches Indonesian-language courses for adults. The Women's International Club and the Indonesian Community Action Council provide courses in various aspects of Indonesian culture, as well as classes in international cooking and languages. Discussion groups are also conducted. Several Indonesian colleges and universities exist; all instruction is in Indonesian.

Post Orientation Program

Newcomers receive a briefing kit with information on conduct and protocol, currency exchange, health and medical information, pertinent administrative memoranda, shopping, trips, and other subjects related to the Mission and life at the post. This helps the new arrival find information and services needed, and helps make life more comfortable during a Jakarta tour.

The Family Liaison Office offers orientation tours, and advice and information on living in Indonesia.

The Ambassador holds an orientation "evening" for all new Mission employees

and their adult dependents as well as the American community about every 6 weeks, from 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm. Speakers, including the Ambassador, the DCM, and appropriate Mission officers, discuss American interests in Indonesia and the political-psychological and cultural situations met in Indonesia.

The Joint Administrative Section also holds periodic briefings for newcomers and their adult dependents concerning housing, furnishings, repairs, the servants problems peculiar to this post, normal security procedures, medical information, and general practical information for settling in.

Indonesian-language instruction is available under individual agency regulations. An initial instruction of 100 hours for employees and adult dependents is encouraged. The post offers intensive 25-hour language courses for newcomers. This gives you some command of the language shortly after you arrive when you need it most. Classes, a minimum of 5, are formed when sufficient employees wish to participate.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

Jakarta has limited public recreation facilities. With the city's ever-increasing population and the large presence of foreigners residing in Jakarta, recreational facilities have not kept up with sports enthusiasts' demands. The major recreational places are especially crowded during weekends and holidays.

Mission personnel may join three popular clubs in Jakarta. One is the Embassy-sponsored American Embassy Recreation Association (AERA) Club. The AERA Club has three hard-surface tennis courts (one appropriate for singles playing), a basketball court, large swimming pool, playground, clubhouse, children's wading pool, bar, snackbar and dining room, video room, and movie theater. Membership initiation fee and deposit are $25 each for singles, $50 each for couples, and $50 each for families. There are also quarterly dues (payable in advance) of $25 for singles, $50 for couples, and $65 for families.

The Petroleum Club, sponsored by several American and other foreign business firms and located a few blocks from the Embassy, offers two tennis courts, three squash courts, swimming pool, library, restaurant, and banquet facilities. A $1,250 initiation fee which is refunded on departure, a $175 entrance fee, and dues of $50 per month for families and $40 per month for singles are charged. There is a waiting list for membership.

The International Sports Club of Indonesia has a large swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, sailing, and children's pool and playground. It also has nightly movies, two bars (one is new and air-conditioned), and dining and dancing facilities. Entrance fee is $500, plus a monthly subscription fee payable in advance of $32 for families and $24 for singles. There is a 1-year waiting list for membership. Several hotels have clubs with swimming, tennis, squash, and jogging facilities.

Golf. Enthusiasts can play any of the four 18-hole and three 9-hole golf courses in Jakarta. The golf course at the Senayan Sports Complex in the Kebayoran suburb, a public course, charges no membership fees or dues. The Jakarta Golf Club, located on the outskirts of Jakarta, has closed playing; all players must be members or members' guests. The Bogor Golf Club, about 1 hour from Jakarta, has a good 9-hole course; it has memberships but is also open to the public. A practice golf course in Ancol, a recreational complex near the Port of Jakarta, is open to the public. You should bring your own golf equipment as it is expensive here.

Tennis and Badminton. Many people enjoy tennis and badminton. In addition to the tennis courts available at the AERA Club and Petroleum Club, the Senayan Sports Center has 18 clay and 8 hard-surface courts for rent monthly or hourly. Instructors give lessons in Senayan and at the AERA Club. You may use several other tennis courts in the city. Badminton courts are open throughout the city, including Senayan. Again, personnel should bring tennis equipment. You can find reasonably priced, good badminton equipment locally.

Swimming. In Jakarta, the AERA Club, Petroleum Club, International Sports Club of Indonesia, and several larger, luxury hotels have swimming pools. The hotels charge a daily fee to use the pools. A larger public swimming pool in Ancol offers public swimming. Mountain resorts also feature swimming pools. Saltwater bathing is available at beach resorts and nearby islands. Beach lovers should note, however, that the closest beach is some 3½ hours by car from Jakarta. Pelabuhan Ratu (Samudra Beach) on the Indian Ocean, south of Jakarta, is about 4½ hours by car, and Anyer, on the Sunda Straits west of Jakarta, is about 3½ hours by car. Pulau Putri (Thousand Islands), a favorite island resort, is located some 60 miles north of Jakarta, and is reachable by plane or boat. Most beaches rent cottages; hotels are reasonably priced.

Hunting. Indonesia is not the hunter's paradise it is often portrayed to be. The dense population and heavy tropical undergrowth in most areas of Java increase the potential for accidental killing or injury. Mobs often retaliate for such accidents. For these reasons, in addition to the Indonesian Government's rigid restrictions on firearms, the Mission has placed restrictions on importing and using firearms and ammunition (see Firearms and Ammunition).

Wild game flourishes in Indonesia, but organizing a hunting trip is far from simple. Usually you need four-wheel-drive vehicles, special permits from local authorities, and an experienced guide/interpreter. Big game hunting in Sumatra involves a trip of at least several days and Indonesian military authorities' cooperation. The amateur hunter should hunt elsewhere.

Fishing. There is good deep sea fishing in Indonesia. You can hire a boat with boatman for the day in Jakarta or make a weekend of it at one of the other seaside towns. There is yellow fin tuna, barracuda, and king mackerel. Bring your deep sea fishing equipment since some is expensive to purchase in Jakarta.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Boating, Snorkeling, and Scuba. Jakarta has much to offer sailing and motorboat enthusiasts. You can arrange to moor a boat at Tanjung Priok, the Port of Jakarta; however, the facilities are extremely primitive, without gas pumps or any mechanical devices. Bring your own motor and spare parts. Boats may be purchased locally, but motors are expensive. Be aware, however, that boating is an expensive hobby here. Even minor repairs can be frustrating and time-consuming. There are a number of islands, the so-called Thousand Island area, off shore from Jakarta with excellent sites for viewing coral, highly colored tropical fish, and other sea life in crystal-clear water. Some of the islands are reachable by boat in several hours. Several islands, including

Pulau Putri, have beaches and full tourist facilities including pleasant cottages for rent on a daily basis. Scuba courses have been offered by Mission personnel, and there is an informal group that organizes trips to the islands almost every week. Bring your own snorkel and skindiving equipment, as well as life jackets for children.

Horseback Riding. Horseback riding facilities and riding lessons are available, but somewhat limited and expensive. Horses can be leased; this is the best arrangement if you plan to ride more than a couple of times a week, but bring your own saddle and tack.

Photography. Picturesque villages, colorful native dress, street scenes, mountains, and beach scenery make interesting camera subjects. Film and slides, mostly Japanese and U.S. brands, are available locally at reasonable prices. Film may be sent via APO to Hawaii or the U.S. for processing. However, local processing is good and prices are reasonable. Kodak color prints and slides are processed here in 1 to 2 days.

Sightseeing. Traditional sightseeing is somewhat limited in Jakarta. The National Museum houses a large collection of Indonesian antiques, cultural displays, and one of the world's finest Asian porcelain collections. Free tours in English are offered several times a week. A volunteer program for those interested in museum work is sponsored by the Ganesha Society. The Museum of the Armed Forces, a military museum, was once the house of Dewi Sukarno, wife of former President Sukarno. It contains displays of weapons and armaments and life-size exhibits depicting Indonesia's independence struggle.

A delightful zoo, located some 20 kilometers from the Embassy, has elephants, monkeys, exotic birds, and reptiles, including Indonesia's famous Komodo dragons. You can feed deer, ride horses, and row small boats. During the week the woods are pleasant for a family picnic, but crowded on weekends. The Old Batavia City Hall was restored a few years ago and transformed into the Jakarta Museum. Exhibits, pictorial representations, and replicas of historical records trace the city's development from earliest times to the present. An interesting display of puppets from different countries can be found at the Wayang Museum; performances are given each Sunday morning. The Textile Museum has an excellent array of batiks and textiles, both old and new, from the various areas of Indonesia. "Monas," the National Monument, is also worth a visit.

Newcomers often enjoy city tours offered to tourists by major hotels and travel agencies. The American Women's Association has monthly tours in Jakarta, visiting a different place each month.

Ancol, a large shoreline area of Jakarta some 20 minutes from the Embassy, has been developed into a major resort, entertainment, and amusement area. One complex on a manmade island has a beachfront and a protected lagoon where boats may be rented. It includes a bird park, tennis courts, swimming pools, restaurants, motel-type cottages, and a bar. Adjacent to the island and surrounding it on all sides are other amusement, recreation, and entertainment sites. These include an oceanarium with dolphin shows, several swimming pools (each with a special feature such as slides, artificial waves, etc.), a drive-in movie, a 40-lane bowling alley, a driving range, casinos, restaurants and nightclubs, as well as an international-standard golf course. On the road to Ancol is Kali Baru, a small port for coastal steamers. Here you may rent a small skiff and be paddled around the harbor for a waterside view of the scene. Further down the road is the fishing village of Cilincing, with an old Chinese temple, renovated in 1961, and a splendid ocean view. Here you may also rent a small boat and inspect closely hundreds of fish traps.

Trips. To learn about Indonesian culture, take trips outside the city. The Puncak hills and the nearby town of Bogor offer a pleasant change in climate and scenery. In Bogor, the famous Botanical Gardens feature a 275-acre park with a zoological museum, scientific library, and laboratory. The orchid collection is a special attraction. Puncak Pass, on the road to Bandung, is 5,000 feet high. Residents of Jakarta often rent cottages in the Puncak on weekends. Bandung (population about 600,000), a 4-hour drive from Jakarta, offers good hotel accommodations and a pleasant view of the mountains. Several modern artists live and work in Bandung; one of Indonesia's art schools is here. About 15 miles north of Bandung is the Tangkubanperahu volcano; you can drive to the crater's edge.

Pelabuhan Ratu, on the Indian Ocean and south of Jakarta, is a colorful fishing village about 4½ hours away in the rubber and tea plantation area. On the outskirts of the village is the first-class Samudra Beach Hotel. The long beach has white sand, but the strong undercurrent makes swimming dangerous.

In the village, a good restaurant and reasonably priced rustic bungalows are on the edge of a cliff overlooking the ocean.

Jogjakarta and Solo (Surakarta) are interesting cities to visit. The countryside en route to central Java is beautiful. Jogjakarta is of special historical and cultural interest; here are some of the best preserved Hindu-Buddhist monuments and temples in Indonesia, among them the famous Borobudur Temple. Between Jogjakarta and Solo is the magnificent Prambanan Temple; here a Javanese dancedrama is performed monthly at full moon during the dry season. Both Solo and Jogjakarta are Javanese culture centers, offering many events seldom seen in Jakarta. Good hotels are available.

The Island of Bali is one of the most popular vacation spots for tourists. It has beautiful beaches and striking volcanic scenery. The Bali Beach Hotel, the Bali Hyatt, Nusa Dua, and several other hotels offer first-class accommodations. Several small pension-type hotels and bungalows are adequate and less expensive. Balinese culture is especially interesting. As Islam swept through Indonesia, many Hindus fled to Bali. The Hindu-Indonesian culture and customs are very much alive. Dances, concerts and other cultural events, and elaborate cremation ceremonies are held regularly. Some well-known artists, both traditional and modern, live here. Bali is about 1 hour and 20 minutes by air from Jakarta.

The Island of Sumatra has a number of interesting places. Lake Toba, a beautiful, upland volcanic lake, is regaining some of its prewar popularity as a vacation spot. Others include Medan, site of the American Consulate; Padang, central Sumatra's largest city and center of the Minangkabau people; Palembang, site of a refinery and large oil installations; and Pakanbaru, near the Caltex oil concessions.

To visit many of these places, a car is necessary. However, poor road conditions and the unruly local driving makes car travel hazardous. A lack of repair facilities in case of breakdowns adds to the risk, particularly if you do not speak Indonesian. Train travel is adequate to Bandung, Jogjakarta, Solo, and Surabaya. Domestic air service is also available. The best time for travel is May through October when rains are not so heavy.

Mountain Climbing. Many opportunities exist for mountain climbing. Two peaks near Jakarta, Gunung Gede (9,600 feet) and Gunung Pangrango (9,800 feet), offer a strenuous but not too difficult climb. Each is reached from the small town of Cibodas, about 2½ hours from Jakarta. It also has a beautiful botanical garden. The path from Cibodas leads to a shelter where you can spend the night. From there you can climb to either peak. Gede is an active volcano, but Pangrango has long been dormant. From each of these peaks, you can see for many miles, and the view is spectacular.

Entertainment

Jakarta is relatively well supplied now with a variety of restaurants of international standard. Most are in the major hotels which offer a variety of fare—Continental, Japanese, Chinese, and Middle Eastern. Prices are generally high and include a 21% entertainment tax. In addition, there are a few other quality restaurants and numerous good to excellent Chinese establishments in various price ranges, many offering seafood specialties. Jakarta also has several nightclubs in hotels and in connection with restaurants.

Foreigners frequent several Jakarta cinemas; the newer theaters are air-conditioned, clean, and wide-screened. American films are shown occasionally, in their original English-language versions with Indonesian subtitles. Admission varies from about U.S.$2 to U.S.$10; the higher prices are for popular, first-run films in Jakarta. American movies are also shown at the AERA Club six times a week.

Americans occasionally attend Indonesian dances and puppet shows. Frequently, art exhibits by local artists are held throughout the city. Several amateur theater groups present English-language plays and musicals periodically. Stage plays or concerts are still rare in Jakarta.

The Taman Ismail Marzuki (TIM), the Jakarta Cultural Center, has an enclosed little theater, an open-air theater, a cinema, and exhibition rooms for art shows and other exhibitions, as well as a planetarium.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Most social life centers around private homes, and most entertainment is home-style, like cocktail parties, buffets, dinners, and small card parties. Duplicate bridge is played at the AERA Club and includes players from outside the official community.

The American Women's Association conducts activities of interest to Americans residing in Indonesia; fosters a feeling of fellowship among its members; furthers interest in Indonesian cultural activities; and promotes interest and participation in social welfare. The Association meets on the second Tuesday of the month; programs covering a wide range of interests are presented. It enables Mission women to become familiar with the large American community in Jakarta. During the coffee/social hour before the program, members can purchase a variety of items made by the different social welfare organizations AWA supports, as well as greeting cards, batik notebooks, paper products, etc. They also sell an Indonesian phrase book, a cookbook, and an excellent guide entitled *Introducing Indonesia*.

Depending on the interests of the current members, bridge lessons, flower arranging, sewing classes, sightseeing tours, etc., are arranged. AWA sponsors a Servants Registry, an X-ray program for servants, the Thrift Shop, and a Food Handlers' course. AWA arranges a monthly coffee social hour for newcomers, the community Fourth of July celebration, the community Thanksgiving service, the community Christmas tree lighting, the community children's Christmas party, and other special events. AWA and the American Chamber of Commerce in Jakarta co-sponsor a Community Ball, and the annual Marine Ball is now open to the American community. AWA also arranges several group tours each year to some of the more exotic areas of the outer islands such as Kalimantan (Borneo) and West Irian.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia, commonly known as Am Cham, is an association of business people abroad concerned with U.S. trade, investment, and community services. Am Cham is open to all American business persons over 21, and those of other nationalities employed in a management position. The Club holds monthly luncheon meetings to which a prominent guest speaker is usually invited. Occasional social activities are held throughout the year.

International Contacts. With a large international community, social affairs include Indonesians, Americans, and representatives of many nationalities.

A great deal of official entertaining goes on among international representatives and Indonesians, as well as informal morning coffees, luncheons, teas, cocktail parties, dinners, buffet suppers, and bridge parties. The Women's International Club (WIC) has members from many nationalities. It was organized in 1950 to promote friendship and understanding among different nationalities. It has a clubhouse and sponsors language classes, international-cooking classes, social welfare projects, bridge classes, music groups, Indonesian culture studies, and other social activities. The WIC maintains a small but good library of books donated by friends of all nationalities, and some purchased from a regular fund. The club holds a popular annual bazaar; proceeds go to charity.

During the Christmas holiday Embassy employees sponsor several parties for orphans in the city and in the mountains.

Ganesha Volunteer Society is an organization primarily involved in volunteer assistance in the Central Museum and the Kota Museum. Since new members are trained, no previous training or experience is necessary. Work includes translating (Dutch/English/Indonesian), typing, drawing, tour guiding, arranging lectures, library work, publishing, and organizing. Outside the museum there are active study groups, evening lectures, and a slide library.

Lingkar Mitra Budaya Jakarta, "Friends of Culture," is an organization dedicated to the preservation of Indonesian art and culture. At the headquarters in Jalan Tanjung, Menteng, are an office, meeting rooms, exhibition galleries, lecture rooms, and a large garden used for performing arts. Regular lectures and exhibitions are held during the year. The premises are also available for rent.

The I.C.A.C. (Indonesian Community Action Council) was founded in 1973 to offer activities for youth and community activities for families. The I.C.A.C. coordinates and provides information about a wide range of programs including professional counseling, drug advisory groups, social welfare, scouting, sports, performing arts, and summer activities such as on-the-job training for vacationing students. The I.C.A.C. has a Youth Center which features disco and social dancing, square dancing, yoga, guitar lessons, and video films. However, I.C.A.C. responds flexibly to changing community needs, developing or sponsoring new programs as the need arises. The I.C.A.C. also publishes a handbook. Family membership is available or teenagers may join the Youth Center individually.

The Diplomatic Club, a social forum, is popular with Mission personnel as well as with members of other embassies in Jakarta. Monthly meetings usually include a buffet dinner followed by a movie, slide show, lecture, or other entertainment. Various tours and weekend trips are also scheduled.

The Executive Club in the Hilton Hotel complex offers very attractive facilities but at rather high prices. Most members are from the business community.

The Ceramics Society of Indonesia is an organization devoted to the study and appreciation of all ceramics, particularly Asian. It holds monthly meetings; membership is limited.

The Lembaga-Amerika Choir, a multi-national choir of some 75 voices, is open to anyone who enjoys singing. Public concerts are usually given twice a year, in June and December. In addition to performing major choral works, the choir has ventured into opera. Regular rehearsals are held Mondays in the Erasmus Huis auditorium.

Official Functions

Jakarta is relatively informal, with few strict protocol requirements. Specific guidance on local social customs and practices can be easily and quickly learned after you arrive. Except at the counselor level and above, very few or no formal calls are required on arrival. However, prompt informal calls on diplomatic and Indonesian counterparts are encouraged.

Although it is not mandatory, counselor level and above officers should bring formal engraved calling cards and informals from the U.S., as no engraving facilities exist in Indonesia. Bring a small supply of calling cards with you for immediate use. Other officers will find it useful to have calling cards—and perhaps informals and invitations—printed in Jakarta. The cost of local printing is reasonable and the quality is acceptable.

At the counselor level and above, entertaining and attendance at official and social functions is normally frequent. Lower-level officers and spouses entertain less frequently and attend social or official functions depending on the individual's wishes and position. Both single and married employees attend frequent, small parties within and outside the Mission community. Social functions in Indonesia are usually relatively informal. Dress frequently is local, long-sleeve, batik-style shirts for men, and long informal dress for women. Male officers, especially below counselor level, will rarely need to wear business suits at social functions. Formal wear is seldom worn, and almost never below counselor rank (except at the Marine Corps Ball).

Special Information

Military personnel are cautioned that not all sections of the Post Report will pertain to them. The Post Report is a good general information source, but military personnel should correspond directly with their prospective command and their sponsor for more definitive information concerning their assignment, housing, medical and dental care, importation of privately owned vehicles, etc.

Military and assistant military attaches and OMADP officers will need calling cards, which can be procured in Jakarta. Spouses may also wish to order calling cards. Enlisted personnel need not purchase calling cards.

DAO Personnel

Military uniforms are worn by attaches to official functions and social events where Indonesian officers are expected to be present, and when calling at offices of the Indonesian armed forces and military representatives of foreign governments; otherwise, civilian clothing is worn.

Officers normally wear summerweight, short-sleeve uniform shirts or civilian clothing at the office depending on their scheduled activities. Dress uniforms are worn for formal affairs and on ceremonial occasions. Enlisted personnel wear washable, short-sleeve shirts, slacks, and all accessories. Most social events attended by both officers and enlisted personnel are informal. Batik shirts and slacks are normally worn for these social events.

Office of the Military Attache for Defense Programs Personnel

Short-sleeve, lightweight military uniforms are worn by OMADP officers. The service dress and mess dress uniforms may be required for some official events. Enlisted personnel wear washable, short-sleeve shirts and slacks and should bring one or two lightweight uniforms. Most social events are informal and specify sport shirts or batik shirts and slacks; however, officers and enlisted personnel should bring one civilian summerweight, dark suit.

Navy Medical Research and APO Personnel

NAMRU and APO personnel wear washable, short-sleeve shirts and slacks, although a limited number of service dress, mess dress, and tropical uniforms would be appropriate. Most social events are informal and specify sport shirts or batik shirts and slacks; however, officers and enlisted personnel should bring one summerweight, dark suit.

Marine Security Guards

All members of the Marine Security Guard detachment are provided furnished living quarters. Marines wear uniforms only on duty and on formal occasions such as the annual Marine Corps Ball. They are provided a clothing allowance for civilian clothing by the Department of State prior to their departure from the U.S. Further information is available in the Marine Post Report for Jakarta, issued annually.

For military personnel, incoming mail should be addressed:

LTCOL John Doe, USMC
Defense Attache Office
American Embassy, Box 1
APO San Francisco 96356
-0006 (Personal Mail)

(For official mail, use -0001 for Jakarta and -0002 for Surabaya and Medan)

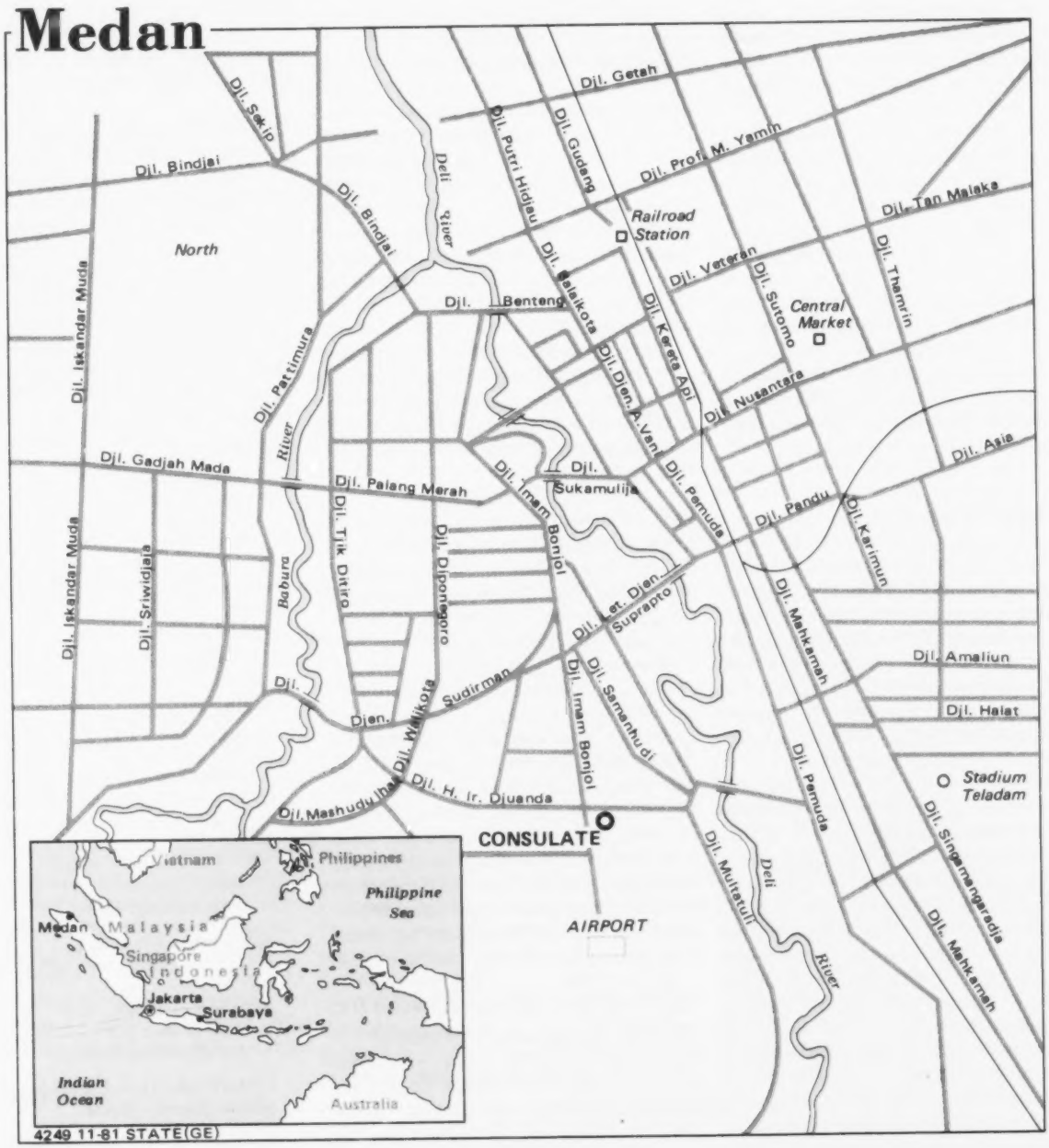
MAJ John Jones, USA
U.S. Defense Liaison Group
Box 2
APO San Francisco 96356
-0006 (Personal Mail)
-5000 (Official Mail)

LT John Smith, USN
Navy Medical Research Unit Two,
Detachment Jakarta
Box 2
APO San Francisco 96356
-0006 (Personal Mail)
-5000 (Official Mail)

SSGT John Doe, USAF
OLD Detachment, 6005APS
Box 6
APO San Francisco 96356
-0006 (Personal Mail)
-5000 (Official Mail)

GYSGT John Doe, USMC
Marine Security Guard
American Embassy, Box 1
APO San Francisco 96356
-0006 (Personal Mail)

(For official mail, use - 0001 for Jakarta and -0002 for Medan)


Medan
Djl. Sekip
Djl. Bindjai
Djl. Bindjai
North
Deli River
Djl. Putri Hidjau
Djl. Gudang
Djl. Getah
Djl. Prof. M. Yamin
Railroad Station
Djl. Tan Malaka
Djl. Veteran
Djl. Sutomo
Central Market
Djl. Thamrin
Djl. Iskandar Muda
Djl. Pattimura
River
Djl. Bentong
Djl. Balaikota
Djl. Djen. A.Yani
Djl. Kereta Api
Djl. Nusantara
Djl. Asia
Djl. Gadjah Mada
Djl. Palang Merah
Djl. Imam Bonjol
Djl. Sukamulija
Djl. Pemuda
Djl. Pandu
Djl. Karimun
Djl. Iskandar Muda
Djl. Sriwidjaja
Babura
Djl. Tjik Ditiro
Djl. Diponegoro
Djl. Let. Djen. Suprapto
Djl. Mahkamah
Djl. Amaliun
Djl. Halat
Djl. Djen. Sudirman
Djl. Wahidin
Djl. Samanhudi
Djl. Imam Bonjol
Djl. Mashuduljan
Djl. H. Ir. Djuanda
Stadium Teladam
CONSULATE
Djl. Pemuda
Djl. Singamangaradja
Djl. Mahkamah
Djl. Multatuli
Deli River
AIRPORT
Vietnam
Philippines
Philippine Sea
Medan
Malaysia
Singapore
Indonesia
Jakarta
Surabaya
Indian Ocean
Australia
4249 11-81 STATE(GE)

Consulate

Medan

Medan was formerly the capital of the Island of Sumatra, Indonesia's second largest island. It is now capital of just North Sumatra Province which borders the Malacca Strait. In 1910 this relatively new city moved to its present location, a few miles inland from the Port of Belawan-Deli.

The Medan municipality still includes the Port of Belawan, where rubber, palm oil, coffee, and tea are exported and consumer and industrial goods are imported. It is in fact the largest port in value of exports in Indonesia.

The city is set on a lush green plain, surrounded by rice paddies and palm trees. The Bukit Barisan mountain range that runs the length of Sumatra can be seen to the south. Only 82 feet above sea level, just north of the Equator, Medan is generally hot and humid. The heaviest rains fall from September through December most years.

Since the war, the Medan community has grown from 77,000 in 1940 to approximately 1.4 million in 1980. These figures include about 250,000 Chinese and 15,000 Indians. As of 1984 Medan had about 200 Europeans and 150 Americans. The Western community recently has been decreasing in size due to Indonesianization of expatriate positions in the petroleum industry and a relocation of some of the remaining workers outside Medan. Medan today is the largest banking and commercial community in Indonesia next to Jakarta.

Medan is a sprawling city of "Kampongs," or native Indonesian villages, with a crowded Chinese sector and an Indian (Tamil) district. Some areas with elegant old government office buildings, parks, and peaked-tile roofed houses reflect the early Dutch-colonial heritage. A few tall buildings and new houses with modern curved roofs are springing up.

Traffic is chaotic with swarms of fume-spewing motorized becaks (pedicabs), motorcycles, bicycles, cars, buses, trucks, and jaywalking pedestrians. A one-way street system has helped city traffic, but it makes the city a puzzle for the newcomer to navigate. Fortunately, the U.S. Consulate and staff housing are located in a less congested area.

The Medan consular district is comprised of the entire island of Sumatra with its eight provinces (Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, and Lampung) and the Riau Archipelago, located south of Singapore and stretching out into the South China Sea, plus the province of West Kalimantan in Indonesian Borneo. In 1984 about 1,200 Americans were living in the Consular District, of which most were oil field workers or missionaries and their families.

The Post and Its Administration

The U.S. Consulate is located in a stately, old two-story mansion with spacious grounds, bought by the U.S. Government in 1953 from Harrisons & Crosfield, a British rubber estate company.

The Consulate's address is Jalan Iman Bonjol 13. The phone number is 322200. The USIS BPAO maintains an office at the Perhimpunan Persahabatan Indonesia Amerika (PPIA) at Jalan Diponegoro 23, two blocks from the Consulate.

The PPIA is an Indonesian private organization which seeks to advance Indonesian-U.S. understanding through language instruction (English and Indonesian), exhibitions, films, a library, and other programs. The BPAO is the PPIA's Executive Director. The PPIA telephone number is 27140.

All newcomers are met on arrival at the airport and assisted with immigration and customs formalities. If you are not met, telephone the office or one of the residence numbers listed in the local phone book under "Konsul." Some airport officials speak English and will assist you in contacting an American staff member.

Post mailing address is American Consulate Medan/APO San Francisco 96356 for U.S. mail. The mailing address for international mail is: American Consulate/Jalan Imam Bonjol 13/Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

Usually employees move directly into government-owned or -leased housing. Temporary quarters for employees or official visitors to the post are: The Tiara Hotel (first class), the Polonia Hotel (first class), the Danau Toba Hotel (first class), the Pardede Hotel (second class), and the Dharma Deli Hotel (second class). All rooms are air-conditioned (although electricity in Medan is somewhat unreliable) with private baths. Rooms and meals in the Danau Toba Hotel and Tiara Hotel are expensive.

Permanent Housing

Five government-owned properties and one government-leased property house all Consulate staff. All residences are furnished except for linens, silverware, glassware, china, kitchenware, baby furniture, rugs, and decorating items. Bedrooms and living rooms have air-conditioners. All residences have an upright freezer, refrigerator, gas stove, a washer and dryer, and a KVA generator.

The principal officer's residence is government-owned. It has a large entrance hall, living room, glassed-in sunporch, dining room, kitchen, storage room, three large bedrooms and bedroom/den, three bathrooms, a garage, and servants quarters. A garden off the dining room has a small swimming pool, and is good for outside entertaining during dry weather. The small front yard has a semi-circular driveway. The residence has official chinaware, glassware, silverware for 12, and a vacuum cleaner.

Another government-owned residence has three bedrooms with two bathrooms, living room, dining room, glassed-in porch, garage, and servants quarters. A medium-sized garden is suitable for entertaining. The front yard is small.

A two-story government-owned house has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, living room with glassed-in porch, dining room, study, screen porch, garage, and servants quarters. It also has a small back garden with an above-ground swimming pool and a long, narrow frontyard.

Another government-owned residence has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, living room, dining room, study, and servants quarters. This residence also has a small detached guest bungalow with bath, suitable as an extra bedroom or den, as well as a small front and back yard.

Another government-owned residence has a living/dining room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, glassed-in porch, garage, and servants quarters. A small front garden with a small swimming pool provides good representational facilities.

The USIS BPAO's home is government leased. It has three bedrooms, three bathrooms, living room, reception hall, two screened-in porches, dining room, garage, and servants quarters. It has a large back garden suitable for entertaining and a small front garden.

Local gardeners can be hired inexpensively. Lawn mowers are provided at each government-owned house, but bring other basic gardening tools or purchase them here.

Furnishings

All furniture is either wicker, rattan, or wood with slip-covered, foam rubber upholstered cushions. Bring bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen linens, tablecloths, and placemats for the dining room. Bring china, tableware, glassware, cooking utensils, bar accessories, TV trays, reading lamps, or children's things, as well as decorative pictures, knickknacks, candleholders, flower vases, ashtrays, and similar items. The Consulate warehouse can supply extra tables, card tables, and glassware for entertainment purposes.

A Welcome Kit with a limited supply of kitchen utensils, china, and silverware is given to new arrivals until their own effects arrive. Airfreight should, however, contain glassware, cooking utensils, an iron, sheets, towels, and anything else needed until surface freight arrives, usually after several months. If baby food or pet food is needed, pack some in your airfreight until a food order can be obtained. A few such items in your suitcase would also be a good idea, as airfreight is sometimes delayed.

Utilities and Equipment

Medan has running water, but drinking water must be boiled. All houses have electric refrigerators, gas stoves, gas hot water heaters, and bedroom, as well as living room, air-conditioners. Unfortunately, frequent interruptions and slowdowns occur in Medan's electric utility service.

Electric current fluctuates greatly. Brownouts and surges are common. The houses at Jalan A Rivai 3, and Jalan Samanhudi 19 are 110v, 50 cycle, but the rest are 220v, 50 cycle. Unannounced power outages are common and can last a few minutes, several hours, or longer. Each house has a diesel generator which can power the lights, kitchen appliances, and bedroom air-conditioners. A few voltage stabilizers for hi-fi and video equipment are available in Medan, if you don't bring your own. They are highly recommended for audio/video gear, personal computers, etc. The solid state models provide the best protection against the frequent power irregularities which can damage these devices. American record players, tape recorders, electric clocks, and timers designed to operate on 60 cycles must be converted for 50-cycle operation.

The common lamp socket here is the standard screw-base socket used in the U.S., but wall outlets use European ¾" round prong plugs, which can be purchased in Medan.

Food

The Medan market offers a variety of fresh, highland-grown vegetables. These include potatoes, cucumbers, cabbages, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, green beans, eggplants, spinach, and others.

Tropical fruit are also abundant. Bananas, papayas, limes, tangerines, and the rather sour tropical-type orange are always available. Pineapples, mangoes, passion fruit, avocado, watermelons, mangosteens, rambutans, and durian (no American equivalents for the last three) are available seasonally. Imported fruits are not available in Medan.

Raw fruit bought locally is safe if purchased without a break in the skin. Raw vegetables are considered safe if carefully washed and, as appropriate, disinfected or peeled. Local vegetable farmers do not use night soil on their crops.

Some very expensive, small stores in Medan offer a variety of canned goods, paper supplies, and other groceries, although sometimes in erratic supply. These items include many American brands as well as Australian, Chinese, and Japanese goods. Most canned and fresh spices and bottled sauces used in American-style cooking or in local dishes can be found locally.

Whole powdered and canned milk is available. Local fresh milk is not safe to drink unless boiled first. Cheese is hard to find. Imported butter is usually in stock at high prices.

Fresh beef, ducks, and geese exist locally but finding those of good quality is a problem. Local pork is excellent, and chickens are fair to good. Shrimp, lobster, crabs, and fish abound locally, although seafood prices are high, as are most other meats.

Locally purchased flour and sugar are not well refined and sometimes need to be ordered from abroad (including brown and powdered sugars). Macaroni, spaghetti, tinned crackers, and imported potato chips are expensive.

Hand soap and powdered laundry soap available locally are of poor quality. Bring favorite brands with you or special order them (details below).

Some baby food, including baby cereal, is available locally, but for freshness it is better to import from abroad.

Pet food and other special pet items, such as kitty litter and flea collars, are available locally on occasion but are expensive. Most pet owners import these items or do without.

Soft drinks such as Coca-Cola, Sprite, orange soda, tonic, and soda are bottled locally, as is good quality local beer. Most alcoholic beverages, including liqueurs, can be bought in Medan but at high prices. The choice of wines is limited and most are very expensive.

With few exceptions food items are more expensive in Medan than in Washington, D.C. Consulate personnel order needed food and household items from mail order services in the U.S. (most in 1984 used WESEX, Inc., 1300 Galaxy Way, Suite 10, Concord, California 94520). Alcoholic beverages, wines and food items, and pet food can occasionally be ordered or obtained from the Embassy

Government-owned homes in Medan.

commissary in Jakarta depending on the frequency of personal visits and USG aircraft flights to Medan. Commercial transportation of commissary goods is time-consuming and not cost-effective.

Clothing

Summer clothing is worn year round in Medan. Personnel should bring most of their clothes in their air and sea freight. Wardrobe additions can be made from time to time through mail orders to U.S. stores, or from local tailors who can make simple shirts or dresses using Indonesian batik or imported materials.

Men. Male officers need no more than two business suits (preferably tropical weight). Coat and tie are worn for some receptions, a few functions at the Medan Club, and official calls. Normal office attire is shirt and slacks (without tie) or safari suits. Most evening invitations specify sport shirt, batik, or casual. Bring sports clothes, as well as pajamas, ties, socks, and underwear. Also import shoes as only sandals and some small- to medium-size tennis shoes are available, and the quality is uneven.

Women. Women should bring washable dresses for home or office wear and casual social occasions. Long or short dresses, casual or dressy, are worn to evening functions. Modest attire, i.e., covered back and shoulders, are appropriate when attending functions with Indonesians. Do not bring the popular U.S. summer knits except to use on trips into the highlands; the heat and humidity are too high. Swimming suits and all other desired sportswear should be brought, as well as a good supply of underwear for the frequent clothes changes in this tropical climate. Nylons are rarely worn. Import shoes for daily wear, dress, and sports; sandal-style shoes are the most comfortable in the Tropics. Local styles are not always in tune with Western tastes. Odd sizes can be difficult to find.

Children. Children wear U.S. summer clothing here all year. You need a large supply to handle frequent clothes changes. Shoes should also be included.

Light, plastic rainwear is occasionally used. Umbrellas are a must. Light sweaters or jackets are needed for trips to the mountains. Warm pajamas, jeans, and a light jacket for children are also recommended for these trips.

Bring your favorite brands of drugstore items, toiletries, cosmetics, and any special hair products needed. A reserve supply of elastic, zippers, thread, needles, and buttons is advisable. Plenty of toys, games, books, party items, and sports equipment for children are advised. Children are invited to many birthday parties, so bring a large supply of birthday gifts and wrapping paper.

Religious Activities

Services in English are held regularly at the Methodist Church. The Roman Catholic churches in Medan hold their services in Indonesian, Batak, or Chinese. Jewish services are not held. Medan, being heavily Moslem, has many mosques, including Masjid Raya, one of the largest mosques in Indonesia. Small Hindu and Buddhist temples are also to be found.

Education

Dependent Education

At Post. The Medan International School has classes from pre-kindergarten through 8th grade. For the 84/85 school year 75 students were enrolled. Classes are conducted in English. The school uses and supplies American textbooks. Ordinary school supplies may be obtained locally. The school is accredited by WASC, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, a U.S. Academic Accreditation Association. Instructors are expatriate, university educated teachers certified in their respective countries.

Away From Post. Most American children in grades 1 through 8 attend the Medan International School. Only high school-age children are sent to the Singapore American School or Jakarta International School, even though these schools offer grades 1 through 12. Room and board arrangements must be made with a private family, as neither school has boarding facilities. Contact the post before bidding for a Medan position if you will have a child in junior high, as the Medan school may not have enough students after the 84/85 school year for grades 7 and 8.

Because boarding facilities in Singapore are limited, parents wishing to enroll their children in the Singapore American School should make all arrangements as far in advance of the school opening as possible. For further information, write: American School, 16 Kings Road, Singapore 10, or consult the latest "Education Allowance Questionnaire" report submitted by the Medan Consulate to the Department. Jakarta International School's address is Jalan Terogong Raya/Cilandak/Jakarta, Indonesia.

Special Educational Opportunities

The post maintains an Indonesian-language training program for post personnel and their adult dependents.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

Tennis, swimming, golf, squash, badminton, bowling, softball, cricket, and horseback riding are possible in Medan, but some facilities are not up to U.S.-European standards. Sailing is not a common pastime. Skin diving enthusiasts occasionally organize diving trips, although good diving areas are surprisingly far from Medan. Bring basic sports equipment, such as tennis rackets, golf clubs, and softball gloves. Tennis and golf balls are available locally but are expensive.

The Medan Club (a private club) has three tennis courts for use by members. The Consulate has a tennis court on its grounds and tennis instruction is available.

The Deli Golf Club, about 30 minutes from downtown, has an 18-hole course and a clubhouse with shower and locker facilities. Medan also has two 9-hole golf courses with no membership requirements. Other golf courses are located on nearby plantations and at the popular Lake Toba tourist resort. The playing field areas in Medan have little playground equipment and are used primarily for soccer by the Indonesians. Expatriate community members organize Sunday softball and cricket matches on one of these fields or at the M.I.S. on alternate weeks.

No picnic areas or beaches are in the city's vicinity. The nearest beach is at Pantai Germin, some 50 kilometers away, but it is shallow, muddy, and made even less attractive by poisonous sea snakes.

Because of a lack of playgrounds for children, parents often have set up backyard swimming pools, ordered from the U.S., and swing sets and seesaws bought here.

Organized group jogging through the surrounding countryside is a popular way among expatriates and many Indonesians of seeing the scenery. The Hash House Harriers is a British-inspired running club which originated in the Far East but now has chapters throughout the world. The Family Hash runs late in the afternoon 1 day each week. The men also run separately another afternoon each week.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

In the mountains about 105 miles south of Medan is lovely Lake Toba. It is a volcanic caldera about 55 miles long and 18 miles wide and dominated by the Island of Samosir. The elevation at the water's edge is almost 3,000 feet and mountain peaks rise along the shore. Several hotels in the tiny town of Prapat and on the island of Samosir offer reasonable food and lodging. Sightseeing tours to Samosir Island and the Batak villages can be made by boat.

About 1½ hours' drive southwest of Medan through tropical rain forest and up a series of hairpin curves is the highland area of Brastagi. At an altitude of 5,000 feet, the weather is even cooler than at Prapat. Live volcanoes afford striking scenery. Golf, horseback riding, and hiking are possible.

Roads are slowly improving in northern Sumatra, but travel to remoter areas usually requires a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

Entertainment

Medan's movie theaters offer English-language films, but few Americans patronize the theaters. Chinese Kung-fu movies and Indian films are standard local film fare.

If you have a piano, bring it. A tropicalized model is best. Excellent piano teachers and tuners are available. Bring plenty of sheet music, as it is hard to find and expensive in Medan.

Dance classes (ballet and Balinese dancing) are available from experienced teachers.

Color TV broadcasts are shown on the one local television station. Most programming comes from Jakarta. Programs generally are limited to news, sports, Indonesian cultural shows, and some children's cartoons, with occasional old, English films. The broadcast system is PAL.

Medan has a new cultural center complex but to date presentations are infrequent.

Chinese restaurants are the most popular of the few restaurants in Medan. One of the international-class hotels, the Tiara, offers passably good European food. There are a few steak houses, offering chewable local meat, and some quite acceptable Indonesian restaurants. Prices vary from expensive to moderate for non-Indonesian food. The Medan Club also offers European food. Several nightclubs are open, but Americans and Europeans rarely patronize them.

To keep up with U.S. and world news, bring shortwave radios. No local English-language radio programs are broadcast.

A good phonograph, tape recorder, and cassette player are excellent for home entertainment. VCR's in the VHS mode are very useful. Local cassette rental facilities abound with varying quality of films. These are in the PAL mode. There is very limited use of equipment or cassettes in the Beta mode.

Cameras and film can be bought locally. Color film is available. Numerous photography stores do developing and printing work for color film at inexpensive prices, but quality of developing is irregular. Disc film is not available and cannot be processed in Medan.

The USIS-sponsored library has English-language books, primarily classics, references, or textbooks, and show weekly U.S. news summaries on videotape. The British Council has a library with 6,000 books for leisure reading, as well. All local papers are in Indonesian, although the English-language *Singapore Straits Times* and the *Jakarta Post* or *Jakarta Times* can be delivered to the home daily. Asian editions of *Time* and *Newsweek* can be purchased in local bookshops. The Consulate subscribes to the Singapore edition of the *International Herald Tribune* and the *Asian Wall Street Journal*, which generally arrive 1 or 2 days late, and are censored by the Indonesian government. To ensure good reading, bring a supply of pocketbooks from the U.S.

In addition, join a U.S. book club or subscribe to the Sunday *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, or other monthly magazines using the APO address. The International School PTA also has regular sales of used paperbacks.

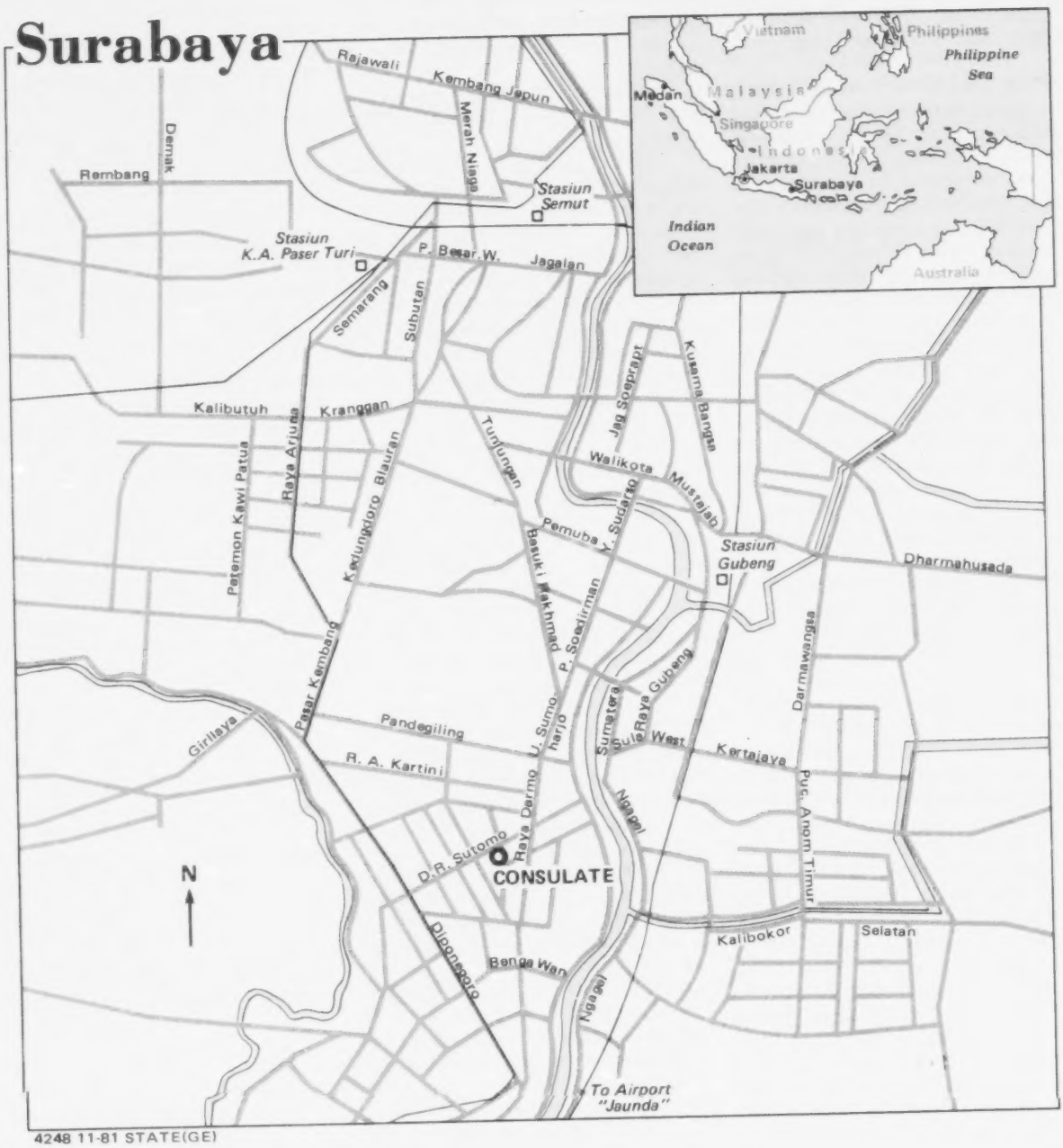
Social Activities

It is possible in Medan to establish good social contacts in both the Indonesian and the international communities. Most entertaining is done at home in the form of cocktail parties, dinners, dinner/dances, film showings, or sports afternoons. Dinners are sometimes hosted at one of the local Chinese restaurants or clubs.

The Medan Club, a private club with moderate entrance and monthly fees, is another focal point for social life. It offers a restaurant, twice weekly movies, and facilities for hosting private parties.

Calling cards and business cards are frequently used in Medan, so officers should have a good supply printed either in the U.S. or locally. Invitations can also be printed locally.

Additional reading: The P.T.A. of the Medan International School has published a book entitled *Living in Sumatra* which offers more detailed information on the subjects discussed above. This publication is available in the Overseas Briefing Center. Newly assigned officers serving abroad may request a copy from Medan.



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Consulate

Surabaya

Surabaya, with a population of about 3 million, is the second largest city in Indonesia, and is the provincial capital of East Java. Surabaya is on the northeastern coast of Java opposite the nearby island of Madura. The city itself is thickly settled along the Brantas River estuary.

The area around the city to the west and south is a marshy, coastal plain. In recent years the abundant rice cultivation in the south has given way to steady development of industrial sites. The southern plain gradually rises to a range of volcanic mountains—the nearest of note is about 50 kilometers (31 mi.) to the south of the city. Surabaya's climate is very hot and humid with an average humidity of 75%, rainfall of 60 inches, and an average temperature of 81°F. The rainy season begins in November and ends around April. Street flooding is a recurrent problem. The rest of the year, particularly June through October, is drier. The periods when the monsoons change direction (usually March–April and November–December) are characterized by harsh rains and often result in some flooding in East Java and in greater Surabaya. The months of July and August are the most comfortable of the year.

At the turn of the century, Surabaya was the leading port of the Dutch Indies. The city exported rubber, tobacco, teak, kapok, sugar, and fibers. Despite the impact of two world wars, the 1930's depression, the 1945-49 revolution, and subsequent periods of civil turbulence, Surabaya remains a major agricultural-industrial center, and is the second largest port in Indonesia.

Since 1968 Surabaya has progressed rapidly. It is the commercial hub for the second largest market in the country, and the province of East Java has one of the best development records in Indonesia.

The city's present population is about 90% indigenous Indonesian (primarily Javanese and Madurese) and 3% ethnic Chinese. At present the foreign community numbers several hundred (with about 100 Americans). Approximately half of the Americans are missionaries. The next largest group is comprised of teachers at the Surabaya International School; most of the others are involved in development projects.

The Soviet Union and Japan have fully staffed consulates general in Surabaya. There are a Goethe Institute, an Alliance Francaise, and several honorary consuls. There is also an active Indonesian-American cultural center in town (the PPIA). Although the number of American tourists visiting Surabaya is small, many visit Bali and Yogjakarta, which are also in the consular district.

The Post and Its Administration

The Surabaya consular district includes the Provinces of East Java, Central Java, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, the District of Yogjarkarta, the four provinces of Sulawesi, and East, Central, and South Kalimantan. About 60% of the population of Indonesia reside in Surabaya's consular district.

The U.S. established the Consulate on September 4, 1918. The office was closed with the approach of the Japanese forces in 1942 and was reopened on May 31, 1950. State and USIS are present in Surabaya; the Defense Liaison Group (DLG) is also present, but on a non-continuous basis. AID has several projects and personnel in Surabaya. The Consulate is in a pleasant residential section of the city not far from the shopping districts. The address is Jalan Raya Dr. Sutomo 33; phone numbers are 69287 and 69288. USIS is at Jalan Juwono 2; its phone numbers are 68655 and 69289.

The port of entry into Indonesia for all new arrivals is Jakarta; from there the Embassy arranges onward travel to Surabaya. The port of entry for household effects and vehicles is also Jakarta. New staff personnel are always met in Jakarta and Surabaya by an American member of the Embassy or Consulate staff if advance notice is given. If you are not met, telephone or take a taxi directly to the Consulate.

Household effects and automobiles are shipped to Surabaya normally via Singapore to Jakarta, from where goods are trucked in. Customs clearance for household goods and automobiles takes 2–3 months. Clearance cannot begin until your arrival. Airfreight must be shipped through Jakarta; customs clearance takes 3–6 weeks, unless you ship your airfreight via APO.

Housing

Permanent Housing

All personnel are assigned to one of the government-owned or -leased houses listed below:

The principal officer has a large 2-story house with 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, and storage room upstairs. Downstairs there is a living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, study, and garage. A fairly large backyard is suitable for representational purposes. China, silverware, and glassware are furnished, but bring linens, small appliances, and accessories.

The Branch Public Affairs Officer (BPAO) has a large, 4-bedroom, 3-bath, 1-story house with a large, double living room, dining room, and study with attached pavillion. It has also a front garden, large back garden, a carport, and excellent representational facilities inside and outside.

Other houses are smaller 1-story, 2–3 bedroom homes. These houses are subject to isolation by flooding.

All houses have servants quarters. New arrivals normally occupy the residences of personnel they replace, but it is sometimes necessary to adjust housing due to family size. The Consulate will make arrangements for temporary hotel accommodations if an overlap between incoming and outgoing personnel exists.

Furnishings

All houses are completely furnished with basic items which include refrigerators, some lamps, air-conditioners, water heaters, gas stoves, freezers, washers, and dryers. Rugs are not furnished. Some furnishings are available locally, although

drapery and upholstery materials are difficult to find and expensive. While post personnel may use Embassy ordering facilities for these materials, the distance to Jakarta makes a trip there for purposes of decorating a house impractical. Linens, blankets, china, glassware, tableware (service for 12), and kitchen utensils should be shipped since these items are not provided and are expensive locally. Bring normal kitchen appliances such as toasters, blenders, mixers, etc. An electric iron (not steam, unless you intend to use it personally) is a must.

Utilities and Equipment

Cold and hot water, toilets, and showers are standard in all Consulate houses. All houses have telephones, and air-conditioners are in all bedrooms.

The city of Surabaya has grown so rapidly that the electric network cannot keep pace. Consequently, low and erratic voltage problems as well as complete blackouts occur frequently. The Consulate has installed small generators in each residence for emergency use during power failures. Standard local current is 110v, 59-cycle; however, *many* areas of town now have 220v, 50-cycle power supplies. Do not bring appliances requiring large amounts of power. (**See also** Jakarta).

Food

Beef, poultry, and pork are all available locally, but the range of cuts and variety is limited. An abundance and wide variety of fresh fish and shellfish are available, as are fresh vegetables, including potatoes, a form of spinach, cucumbers, green beans, carrots, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, radishes, avocados, cabbage, squash, eggplant, and cauliflower. Fresh fruit, both tropical and temperate climate varieties, are in abundance and margarine, butter, and cooking oil are available.

Several bakeries have satisfactory bread and rolls; soda, tonic water, beer, and locally produced and international brand soft drinks are also sold. Ice cream and bacon, while expensive, are available.

A wide variety of items are stocked at the Embassy commissary, which Consulate personnel are urged to join. Personnel usually order from the commissary once a month. Goods are then trucked to Surabaya. Consulate personnel pay trucking and freight charges. No cold storage shipment as yet exists between Jakarta and Surabaya.

Clothing

See Jakarta for general information on clothing for the Tropics. However, Surabaya is a more socially conservative city than Jakarta, and revealing clothing, such as sun dresses or shorts, should not be worn outside the tourist or expatriate communities.

Supplies and Services—See Jakarta.

Religious Activities

Although Indonesia is predominantly Muslim, Surabaya has several Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic churches. Several priests at the Catholic church near the Consulate speak English. One Protestant church and one Catholic church offer weekly services in English. There is a weekly Bible school for expatriate children.

Education

Dependent Education

Surabaya has an International School which was established in 1972. It has an enrollment of about 140 students in preschool through grade 9. The Indonesian Government prohibits enrollment of Indonesian citizens in the International School, so all students are from the expatriate community; about 12 students are American. Grade 9 is a fairly recent addition to the program and is typically a small class. Parents may wish to investigate the better-established boarding school in Singapore for students past the 8th grade. Full high school facilities are not available in Surabaya.

Instruction is in English and follows an American-style curriculum. French- and Indonesian-language instruction are offered and there are after-school activities in sports, music, and crafts.

About 40% of the teachers are recruited from abroad and have prior international experience. Another 30% of the instructional staff are drawn from the local expatriate community, and the remainder are indigenous. The principal is an overseas-hired American.

School facilities include air-conditioned classrooms, a small library, a science laboratory, a gymnasium, a music room, an art room, and a swimming pool.

Tuition for the 1984–85 school year for preschool was $1,800; kindergarten, $2,200; grades 1–6, $3,100; and grades 7–9, $3,650. School fees are anticipated to increase annually by 10%. A deposit in the school capital fund is also required for each student; for 1984–85, this Building Fund Certificate was the equivalent in local currency of $2,600 and is not covered by the educational allowance. The Consulate holds a number of BFC's for use by USG dependents.

Special Educational Opportunities

Language training is available at all levels of proficiency for employees and their adult dependents. Because the post is small, most instruction is individual. The bi-national center (PPIA) offers instruction in Indonesian. A working knowledge of Indonesian can normally be acquired within several months.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

The Surabaya Lawn Tennis Club, Poras, located in the heart of the city, maintains an attractive clubhouse and hard courts for year round play. Excellent lawn tennis courts are available during the dry season; the entrance fee is reasonable.

The Yani Golf Club offers an 18-hole golf course, the condition of which varies with the season. Frequent competitions are held during the club season (February–July), but golf can be played year round. The entrance fee is high and still climbing. Bring golf equipment. Locally available equipment and supplies are generally of good quality but are expensive.

The nearest beaches for swimming are Pasir Putih (3 hours away) or Camplong (in Madura, 2½ hours depending on the ferry). Several hotels sell pool memberships, and several have pools which may be used on a daily fee basis. Several modern but crowded public pools are also available. There is also a swimming pool at the Surabaya International School. One health club sells memberships and there is a running club.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Several attractive mountain resorts are within 2 hours' driving distance of Surabaya. The resorts offer an escape from the city's heat. Bali is ½ hour by plane from Surabaya, and Yogjakarta is 6 hours by car. A number of mountains in the area can be climbed.

Entertainment

Several restaurants in Surabaya serve Western food. There are several steak houses, and a Japanese/Korean restaurant. Americans occasionally enjoy several local Chinese restaurants which range from fair to excellent. A few nightclubs offer a charge of atmosphere.

Surabaya is rich in photographic possibilities. Film is available locally, and can also be bought in most sizes from the commissary. Local printing and developing service for black-and-white film is satisfactory; local color processing is fair.

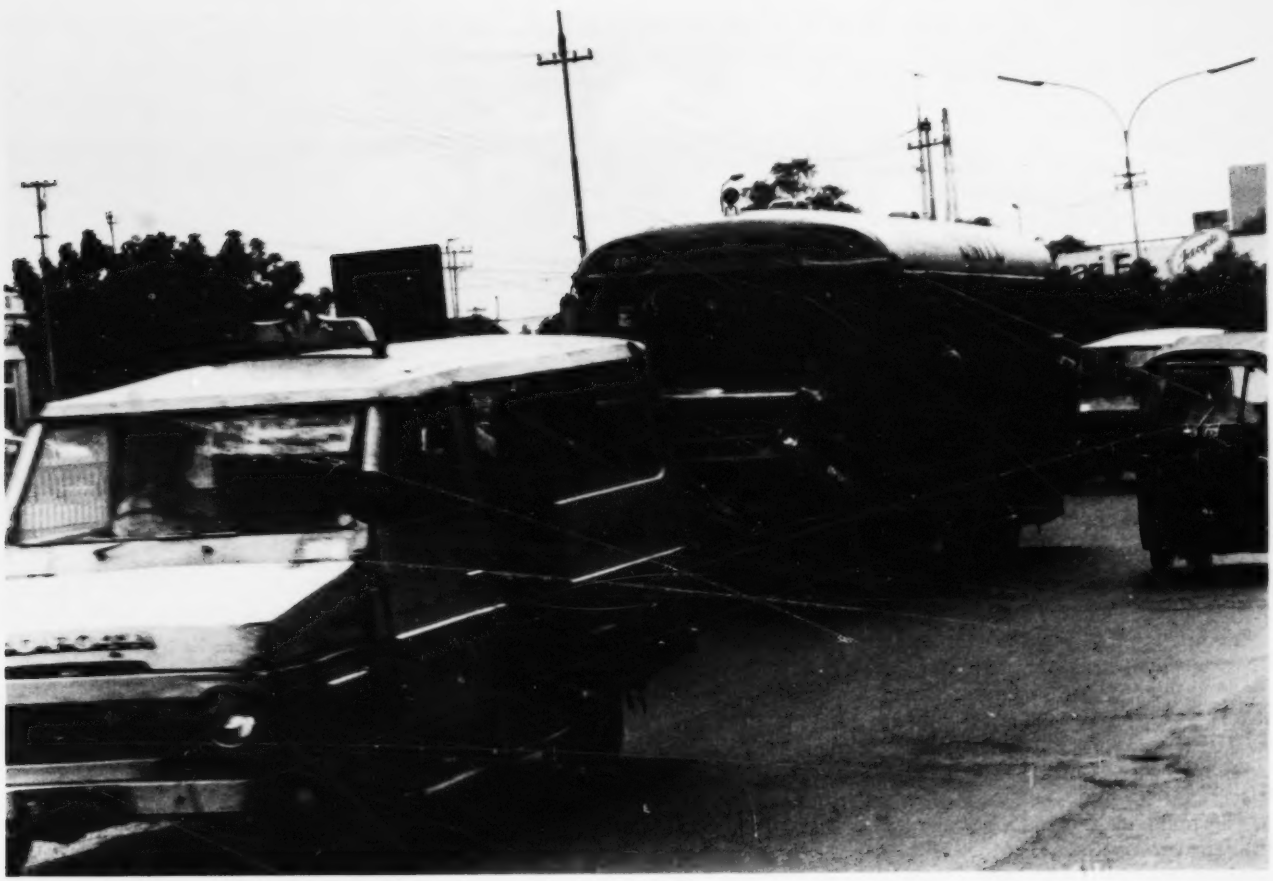
Surabaya has several air-conditioned theaters, including a drive-in, which occasionally show recent low-grade Western movies (censored). The video system in this country is "PAL," and there are more Beta tape rental stores than VHS. Surabaya has a small museum and a large, clean, and reasonably well-maintained zoo with Komodo dragons, a nocturnal animal exhibit, outstanding bird and ape collections, and an excellent aquarium of tropical fish.

The Taman Remaja Amusement Park is especially suited for small children. The park has several rides and games, and is open daily throughout the year.

Social Activities

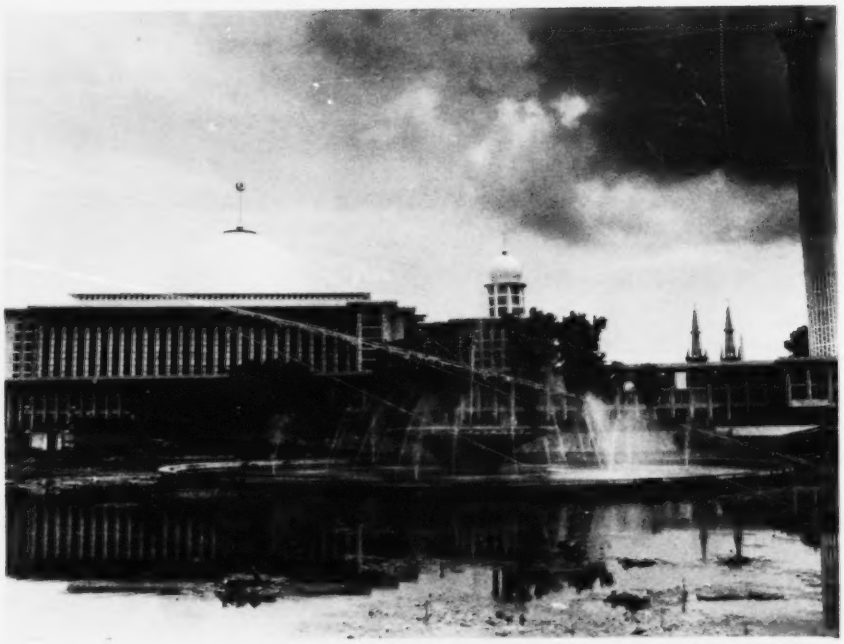
Social life in Surabaya is centered around the home and is generally informal. Dinners, cocktail parties, and occasional dance parties are the most common forms of entertainment. Although social obligations are not normally heavy, the principal officer or the officer's representative is required to attend many offical functions. Representational responsibilities have become increasingly important for all office personnel. Several local firms provide catering services for private parties. The Women's International Club (WIC) meets monthly. There is no employees' recreational association at post.

A local company prints excellent calling cards and invitations. (For use, see Jakarta).



Various kinds of public transportation in Jakarta.

National Museum in Jakarta.



Notes For Travelers

Getting to the Post

The most direct route to Indonesia from the U.S. is by air via the Pacific. Except for freighters sailing between California, Hawaii, the South Pacific, and Australia, American flag passenger service to the Far East and Indonesian ports has been discontinued. Due to the long, tiresome air trip from the U.S. to Jakarta, you may wish to arrange a rest stop along the way.

Newcomers are met on arrival in Jakarta and assisted through customs and immigration formalities. However, you must inform the Embassy Administrative Section early of travel plans, including number of accompanying dependents, date of arrival, flight number, and airline. If plans are changed en route, inform the Embassy immediately. Use official communication channels of Foreign Service posts. If you are not met at the airport, call the Personnel Branch (360360, ext. 272). If you arrive after office hours, call the Marine Guard at the Embassy (360360). Staff members going on to Medan or Surabaya are met and assisted by Embassy personnel.

Customs, Duties and Passage

Customs and Duties

Both diplomatic and official personnel attached to the Embassy or Consulates are accorded free-entry privileges for airfreight and household effects. Clearance sometimes is slow but is improving. Accompanied baggage may be brought right in.

Nondiplomatic civilian and enlisted personnel are officially limited to 6 months of duty-free import. (However, the post normally has no difficulty with customs clearance even after the 6-month period has expired.) Household effects should be well packed in sturdy liftvans with tin roofs. Address liftvans as follows:

American Embassy
Jakarta, Indonesia
For (employee's name)

Shipping household effects and automobiles normally takes 6–7 weeks from the U.S. west coast and 1 additional week from the east coast. Shipping documents and/or bills of lading will normally be forwarded by employee's post or by U.S. Despatch Agent. Airfreight normally takes 3–4 weeks, but vehicles require up to 6 weeks beginning with the employee's arrival at post.

Since the post provides a Welcome Kit with linens and cookware, the delay in clearing airfreight is normally not a problem. However, the Department of State, USIA, and AID have agreed to permit each traveler to Jakarta to carry additional accompanied baggage in lieu of unaccompanied baggage (airfreight) according to the following table:

	Free Allowance		Excess Allowed (6 FAM 147.1)		In Lieu of UAB	
	Lbs.	Units	Lbs.	Units	Lbs.	Units
Single	44	2	22	1	88	4
1 dependent	88	4	44	2	132	6
2 dependents	132	6	66	3	154	7
Additional dependents	44	2	22	4	22	1

Remember that if you opt for this allowance, airfreight will not be authorized. Few if any employees use this allowance, but since conditions are subject to change, personnel assigned to Indonesia should contact the post management officer in the Department before shipping excess accompanied baggage.

APO mail does not go through customs and therefore usually arrives sooner than airfreight shipments. Urgently needed items may be sent via APO, insured for value of items included. Those who opt for airfreight must pay for shipping via APO. However, if airfreight is not utilized, airfreight pound limits may be applied to APO costs.

The following regulations determine automobile import privileges:

- A Chief of Mission, with the title of Ambassador, is permitted duty-free entry of two cars during 2 years.
- The permanent charge d'affaires and the DCM with the title of counselor or higher are permitted duty-free entry of two cars during their term of assignment.
- The Chief of a Consulate and members with diplomatic status are permitted duty-free entry of one car during their terms of assignment.
- Those listed under the second and third items above are permitted duty-free purchase of one locally assembled car, when the imported car which has been owned for more than 2 years has been sold and its import duty settled.

The locally purchased car may be sold after 2 years of duty or when the employee concerned is transferred.

Motorcycles, motorbikes, and motorscooters are considered to be "motor vehicles" and may be imported duty free by both diplomatic and nondiplomatic employees, subject to above limits.

You can use either left-hand- or right-hand-drive vehicles; however, right-hand-drive is recommended.

All removable outside accessories such as windshield wipers and arms, mirrors, headlights, hubcaps, emblems, and cassettes should be sent separately.

Indonesian rupiahs may not be imported into Indonesia. Since all official personnel are met on arrival, local currency is not necessary for immediate expenses. Although Indonesian regulations require that foreign currency be declared on arrival, persons carrying diplomatic or official passports are not required to do so, and should not declare any U.S. currency or travelers checks they may have with them.

Medan. Pack personal effects and household goods extra carefully for this post to help prevent water damage and breakage. Bind cases with steel bands to guard against pilferage aboard ship and in port.

Catholic Cathedral.

Surface shipments should be addressed:

American Embassy
Medan, Sumatra
Indonesia
(employee's name)
VIA BELAWAN-DELI

Since few vessels call directly at Belawan-Deli Port in North Sumatra from foreign ports, surface shipments should be marked for transshipment at Singapore rather than Jakarta. Port congestion in Jakarta often results in delays. Household effects shipped from the U.S. to Medan usually take about 3 months.

Air shipments should be clearly labeled for routing through Singapore **directly** to Medan. Air shipments should not be routed through Jakarta under any circumstances.

Passage

Everyone must have an Indonesian visa which should be applied for through the Department of State's Passport Office. In case of direct transfers or visits, visas may be obtained at Indonesian Consular Offices in other countries. After arrival, the Embassy will arrange for visa revalidation and for obtaining exit and reentry permits from the Indonesian Foreign Office.

No shots are required for entering Indonesia unless the traveler is coming from a country in which there is an outbreak of cholera, smallpox, or yellow fever. Keep immunization records current for these diseases as countries en route may require them and requirements may change.

The Foreign Office issues identification cards to U.S. Government employees, their spouses, and children age 17 or older. This card should be carried at all times, especially when traveling out of town, meeting new arrivals at the airport, and visiting Indonesian Government offices. The following number of photographs are needed: Employee—three passport size, two 1½ × 2″; Spouse—two passport size, two 1½ × 2″; and Children—two 1½ ×2″. The 1½ × 2″ photos must be black and white.

Bring the correct number and size of photographs so that the arrival note can be sent to the Foreign Office immediately. Without the arrival note, processing of household goods, car, and airfreight cannot begin. Photographs are also required for an identification card which must be issued before your car can be released from customs. Additional photographs are needed for club membership cards, visas for the Philippines and other countries, and school identification cards.

Pets

Except for a prohibition against importing birds, pets are admissible into Indonesia. All animals must have a certificate of health issued by a veterinarian. Owners must produce evidence that within 6 months to 30 days before arrival the pets were inoculated against rabies. No quarantine is required. Send pets via excess baggage (at owner's expense) rather than cargo to avoid long delay at airport, and extra high handling charges. It can take up to 2 hours to clear a pet shipped as cargo. Animals shipped as excess baggage are delivered to the owner immediately. Pet owners should notify the post prior to arrival. The veterinarian fee is reasonable.

Those bringing a pet to Indonesia, whether traveling with it or sending it unaccompanied, must ensure that the pet is **not** routed via Australia where it will be confiscated and destroyed. Pets arriving in Indonesia from the Philippines may be destroyed or returned to the Philippines at the owner's expense.

Personnel bringing pets through Hong Kong or Singapore must have authorization to do so. This authorization is required regardless of the carrying airline and *must* be obtained directly from the governments of those countries. Instructions for applying for this authorization can be obtained at any British (for Hong Kong) or Singapore Embassy. The desired transit time must be stated on the authorization. If pets arrive without the permit (even if only in transit), they will be placed in quarantine at the owner's expense or destroyed.

Firearms and Ammunition

Personal weapons in Indonesia present a problem due to the difficulty of obtaining import licenses and certificates of registration. Therefore, the Mission has decided to strictly prohibit the importation of firearms to Indonesia by Mission employees. If, however, an employee is assigned to a post in Indonesia and has included a firearm in household effects, it must be turned over to the respective post or regional security officer for safekeeping until the employee permanently departs from post. Inquiries concerning this policy may be directed to the regional security officer at the Embassy in Jakarta.

Currency, Banking, and Weights and Measures

The monetary unit is the rupiah. Currently, the exchange rate is about Rp.1118=U.S. $1.

The international metric system of weights and measures is used in Indonesia. Gasoline and other liquids are sold by the liter (1.0567 liquid quarts); cloth by the meter (39 inches); food and other weighted items by the kilogram (2.2 pounds). Distance is measured by the kilometer (0.625 miles); speed, in kilometers per hour (40 kph = 25 mph).

Taxes, Exchange, and Sale of Property

U.S. Government personnel are exempted from local income and certain other taxes. Direct consumer taxes and service charges, such as those imposed on hotel and restaurant bills, gasoline purchases, and airport departure, are paid.

All items imported duty free by U.S. Government employees must be for the exclusive use of the employee or dependents. Such property may not be imported for the sole purpose of sale, barter, or exchange.

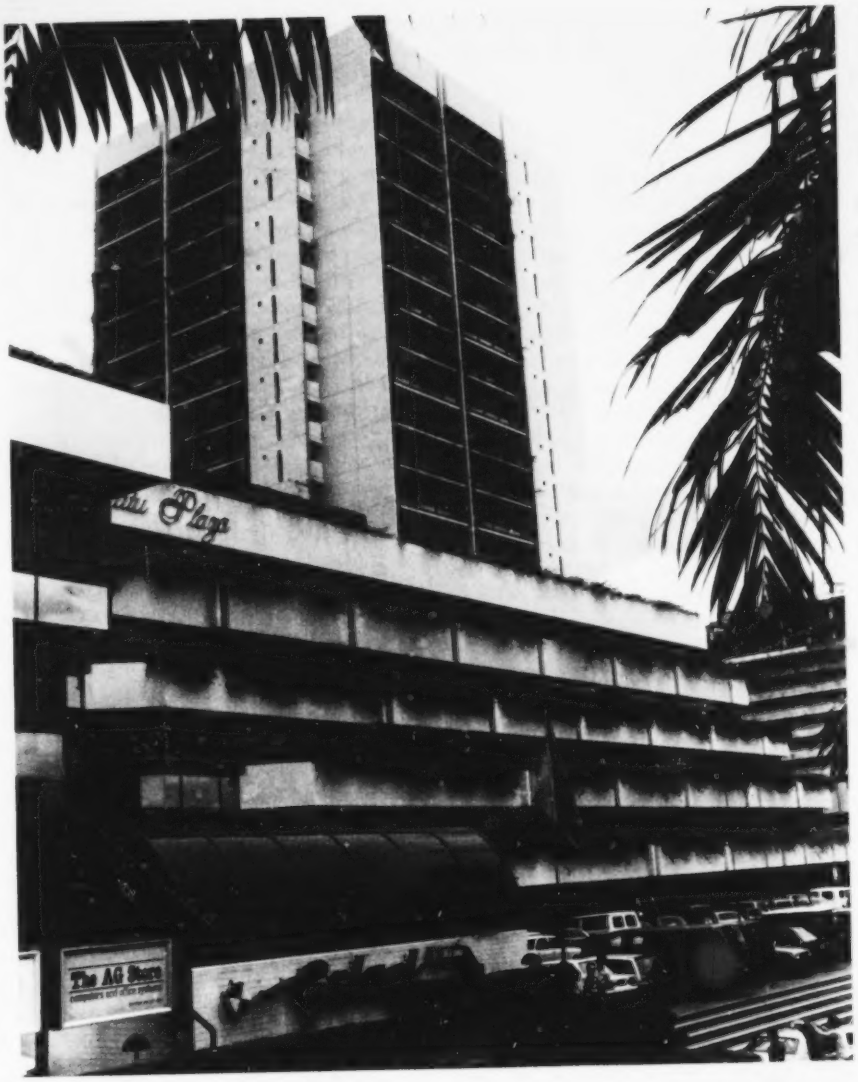
Personal property imported with free-entry privileges is not normally authorized for sale to persons without free-entry privileges until within 90 days of departure for home leave or transfer. Certain exceptions are listed in a U.S. Mission regulation furnished to each new employee on arrival at post.

All sales of motor vehicles must be authorized by the Foreign Office, and therefore must be arranged through the General Services Branch of the Joint Administrative Office.

Facilities

The First National City Bank maintains a branch within the Embassy. The hours are 9:00 am to 1:30 pm, Monday through Friday.

All personnel should establish and maintain a checking account in the United States. To ensure regular salary payments during transfer, a net allotment should be made to the bank before coming to post and it should be continued after arrival. Allotments may be initiated after arrival when the Authority to Pay has been



Ratu Plaza Apartment and shopping center.

received by FADPC Bangkok, the payrolling office for State personnel in Indonesia. Allotments for AID personnel can be processed by the AID Contractors Office.

Recommended Reading

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

Prehistoric Indonesia

Bellwood, Peter. *Man's Conquest of the Pacific: The Prehistory of Southeast Asia and Oceania.* Oxford University Press: New York, 1979.

Indian, Islamic, and Dutch Influence

Geertz, Clifford. *The Religion of Java.* Free Press of Glencoe: New York, 1960.

Hall, D.G.E. *A History of Southeast Asia.* Macmillan: London, 1981. (Fourth Ed.)

Ricklefs, M.C. *A History of Modern Indonesia; C. 1300 to the Present.* Indiana University Press: Bloomington, 1981.

Steinberg, David Joel (ed.). *In Search of Southeast Asia.* Praeger: New York, 1971.

Sutherland, Heather. *The Making of a Bureaucratic Elite.* Heinemann Educational Books (Asia), Ltd.: Singapore, 1979.

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The Revolution

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Liberal Democracy

Feith, Herbert. *The Decline of Constitutional Democracy in Indonesia.* Cornell University Press, 1962.

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Anderson, Benedict R.O.G. "The Idea of Power in Javanese Culture" in Holt, Claire (ed.). *Culture and Politics in Indonesia.* Cornell University Press: Ithaca, 1972.

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Jones, Howard. *Indonesia: The Possible Dream.* Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich: New York, 1971.

1965 Events and the New Order

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McDonald, Hamish. *Suharto's Indonesia.* Fontana/Collins, Blackburn, Victoria, Australia, 1980.

Polomka, Peter. *Indonesia Since Sukarno.* Penguin: 1971.

Sundhaussen, Ulf. *The Road to Power: Indonesian Military Politics, 1945-1967.* Oxford University Press: Kuala Lumpur, 1982.

Indonesian Art and Culture

Adyatman, Mara. *Indonesian Ceramics.* Himpunan Keramik: Jakarta, 1981.

Dumarcay, Jacques. *Borobudur.* Oxford University Press: Kuala Lumpur, 1978.

Gittinger, Mattiebelle. *Splendid Symbols; Textiles and Tradition in Indonesia.* The Textile Museum: Washington, D.C., 1982.

Heuken, Adolf. *Historical Sites of Jakarta.* Cipta Loka Caraka: Jakarta, 1982.

Holt, Claire. *Art in Indonesia: Continuities and Change.* Cornell University Press: Ithaca, 1967.

Lindsay, Jennifer. *Javanese Gamelan.* Oxford University Press: Kuala Lumpur, 1979.

VanNeus, Edward and Sita. *Wayang Kulit.* Oxford University Press: Kuala Lumpur.

Bali

Bandem, I Made and Frederick Eugene deBoer. *Kaja and Kelod: Balinese Dance in Transition.* Oxford University Press: Kuala Lumpur, 1982.

Covarrubias, Miquel. *Island of Bali.* Oxford: 1937. (Reprinted by Oxford in Asia, 1972).

Geertz, Clifford. *Negara: The Theatre State in Nineteenth Century Bali.* Princeton University Press: Princeton, 1980.

Rhodius, Hans and John Darling. *Walter Spies and Balinese Art.* Terra, Zutphen: Amsterdam, 1980.

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deZoete, Beryl and Walter Spies. *Dance and Drama in Bali.* London, 1938 (reprinted by Oxford in Asia, 1978).

Novels/Short Stories

Aveling, Harry (ed.) and translator. *From Surabaya to Armageddon—Indonesian Short Stores.* Heinemann Educational Books (Asia), Ltd.: Singapore, 1976.

Baum, Vicki. *A Tale from Bali.* Oxford University Press: London, 1972.

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Lubis, Mochtar. *Twilight in Djakarta.*

Multatuli. *Max Havelaar.* University of Massachusetts Press: Amherst, 1982.

Toer, Pramoedya Ananta. *A Heap of Ashes.* University of Queensland Press: St. Lucia, Queensland, 1975.

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Local Holidays

The following Indonesian holidays will be observed by the U.S. Mission, as well as authorized U.S. holidays.

Mohammad's Birthday
Saka New Year
Good Friday
Ascension of Christ
Ascension of Mohammad
Waisyak
Idul Fitri 1401H
Independence Day August 17
Iduh Adha 1401H
Moslem New Year 1402H

Dates for these holidays change each year. Stores and offices are closed on these holidays.